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A  
PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION  
TO  
ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

BY  
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,  
HEAD MASTER, NORMAL INSTITUTION, EDINBURGH.

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PART I.

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EDINBURGH: SUTHERLAND AND KNOX.  
LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.

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1851.

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## P R E F A C E.

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THE present work, intended for the use of Schools, will consist of Two Parts, of which the First is now submitted to the public. It is divided into Four Books, the First of which treats of the Simple Sentence ; the Second, of the Complex Sentence ; and the Third, of Punctuation and Dictation. In the Fourth Book, application is made of the principles laid down in the preceding divisions ; and the pupil begins the Construction of Simple Narrative, for which his previous exercises will have been a sufficient preparation. The course embraced in Part I. is calculated to extend over a session of one year.

Part II. will treat of the higher branches of English Composition, and will be published, it is intended, at the beginning of next session.





## INTRODUCTION.

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ECONOMY of time in the class-room has been prominently kept in view in the present work, which is intended for the use of Schools. The exercises are so planned as to afford ample employment to the pupils when left to themselves, and proceed upon a system of gradation calculated to render their progress easy and interesting. They will also be found convenient for home work; and, when performed, should be criticised by the master in presence of the class. Those prescribed for Oral Composition, in particular, will afford him a favourable opportunity of illustrating and suggesting in that familiar style so much calculated to give confidence and produce advantageous results in this branch of education.

Keeping in view that the great end of Composition is to cultivate habits of thought and discrimination, the Author has made it his aim to divest the exercises, as much as possible, of a mechanical character. This principle is particularly developed in Book IV., where the various "Heads," intended for the guid-

ance and assistance of the pupil, are framed in such a way as to give full scope to his ingenuity, and to leave his mode of expression free and unshackled. Such exercises have been too frequently reduced to a mere demand upon the memory. Based, as they often are, upon the principle of placing disjointed quotations in clumsy juxtaposition, they are calculated, as it has been well observed, to operate rather as a groove to confine the ideas of the pupil than as a track to direct him.

The List of Books at the end, it is conceived, may be serviceable to such pupils as may feel at a loss to select books for themselves. The Author has always encouraged a course of Private Reading in his Composition Classes; and, as it is unnecessary here to enlarge upon its general advantages, he will only mention the method he has taken to render it subservient to the purposes of tuition. An opportunity is occasionally seized of calling out one or two of the pupils, and questioning them separately, in an easy style, upon the subject of their reading. A conversation being thus opened up, much useful information may be elicited, a general spirit of curiosity awakened in the class, and many inspired with a desire to read who would never have been induced to do so without some such stimulus.

With respect to the number of the exercises in the various Sections, the Author has adjusted them to such limits as he thought most consistent with the great object of the work—the speedy progress of the Pupil in the Art of Composition.



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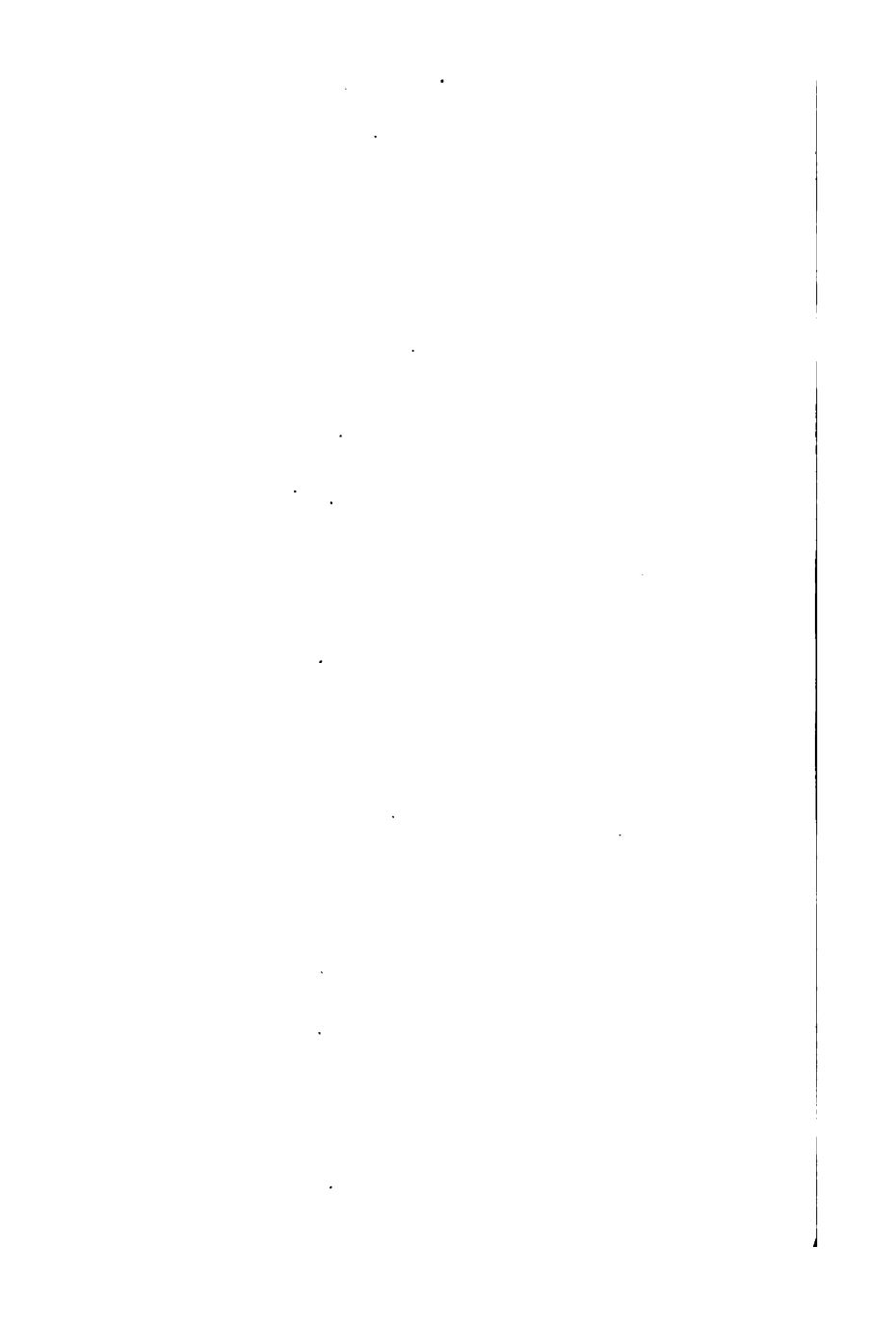
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# BOOK I.

## ON THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

---

### SECTION I.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

A *Sentence* consists of words so arranged as to make sense.

The words of a sentence express a complete act of thought, and form what is called a *Proposition*.

The Proposition may be expressed in different forms:—

1. It may be *affirmative* ; as, Life is short.
2. It may be *negative* ; as, Man shall not live by bread alone.
3. It may be *imperative* ; as, Sound the loud timbrel.
4. It may be *interrogative* ; as, Who saw the sun to-day ?
5. It may be *exclamatory* ; as, How vast is the empire of Nature !

Sentences are either *Simple* or *Complex*.

A *simple* sentence consists of one subject and one finite verb or predicate.

The *Subject* is the thing spoken of, and the *Predicate* is the affirmation respecting it.

In the sentence, "The king reigns," *king* is the *subject*, and *reigns* is the *predicate*.

### *The Subject.*

1. The subject may be simply a noun or a pronoun ; as, *Peter* wept ; *they* fled.

2. The subject may consist of two or more nouns or pronouns so connected that the predicate cannot affirm of each individually ; as, *He and I* met ; *England and Scotland* form the kingdom of Great Britain.

3. The subject may consist of a noun and words modifying or depending upon it ; as, *A great storm* arose ; *persons of a quarrelsome disposition* are dangerous associates.

4. The subject may consist of a noun and words placed in apposition to it ; as, *William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy and King of England*, died in the year 1087.

5. The subject may be simply an infinitive ; as, *To swear* is sinful.

6. The subject may be an infinitive with words modifying or governed by it ; as, *Readily to forgive injuries* is the mark of an amiable disposition.

7. The subject may be part of a sentence ; as, *That you have wronged me* doth appear in this ; *his having so often offended* was the cause of his punishment.

### *The Predicate.*

1. The predicate may be simply an intransitive verb or a verb passive ; as, The eagle *soars* ; they *slumbered* ; the door *was locked*.

2. The predicate may consist of an intransitive verb, or a verb passive, and words modifying it ; as, The enemy *advanced rapidly and in good order* ; gold *is obtained abundantly in California*.

3. The predicate may consist of an intransitive verb, or a verb passive, and words modifying the subject; as, John *is attentive to his studies*; the prisoner *stands acquitted of the crime*; the soldier *was considered worthy of promotion*.

4. The predicate may consist of an intransitive verb, or a verb passive, and words placed in apposition to the subject; as, A foolish son *is a grief to his father*; the principal writer of the Psalms *was David, King of Israel*; the lion *is called the king of beasts*.

5. The predicate may consist of a transitive verb with its object; as, Winds *purify the air*.

#### *The Object.*

1. The object of the transitive verb may be simply a noun or a pronoun; as, Diligence brings *wealth*; extravagance ruined *him*.

2. The object, when a noun, may be modified by other words; as, The industrious husbandman tills *the fruitful earth*; the heat of the sun brings to maturity *the fruits of the earth*.

3. The object of the transitive verb may be simply an infinitive; as, He desired *to go*; they learned *to dance*.

4. The object may be an infinitive with words modifying or governed by it; as, The man undertook *to finish the work in three days*.

5. The object of the transitive verb may be part of a sentence; as, The people cried, *God save the king!*

“Tell Zion’s mournful daughter,  
O’er kindred bones she’ll tread.”

#### *Adjuncts.*

The modifying words forming part of the subject, predicate, or object, are termed *Adjuncts*.

Adjuncts consist of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, and prepositions with their objects.

In the sentence, "Evil counsel frequently brings unhappiness to kings," the adjective "evil" is the adjunct forming part of the subject, the adverb "frequently" is the adjunct of the verb forming part of the predicate, and the preposition "to," with its object "kings," is the adjunct of the object of the transitive verb.

The preposition with its object may be termed the *Prepositional Adjunct*.

#### *The Prepositional Adjunct.*

1. The prepositional adjunct may form part of the subject; as, The eye *of the eagle* is wonderfully formed.

2. The prepositional adjunct may be joined to the verb which forms part of the predicate; as, The sun shines *upon the earth*.

3. The prepositional adjunct may be joined to the object which forms part of the predicate; as, The flock requires the constant attention *of the shepherd*.

4. The prepositional adjunct may form part of both subject and predicate; as, The covering *of different animals* displays *in a striking manner* the wisdom *of the Creator*.

---

## SECTION II.

### DISTINCTION OF THE SUBJECT, PREDICATE, OBJECT, AND PREPOSITIONAL ADJUNCT.

#### *Subject.*

1. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the subject is simply a noun or a pronoun.

2. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the subject consists of two or more nouns or pronouns.

3. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the subject consists of a noun and words modifying it.

4. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the subject consists of a noun and words placed in apposition to it.

5. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the subject consists simply of an infinitive.

6. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the subject consists of an infinitive and words modifying or governed by it.

7. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the subject consists of part of a sentence.

#### PARAGRAPH FOR EXERCISES.

Pure water flows from the fountain. To lie is one of the meanest of vices. Margaret, Queen of James IV., was sister to Henry VIII. There are beautiful isles in the west of Scotland. To secure the independence of his country was the sole desire of this illustrious patriot. Europe, Asia, and Africa, are sometimes called the Old World. Whose daughter art thou? Is not death the lot of all men? Mutual confidence is the soul of friendship. His having once acted treacherously caused him to be always suspected. He and I agreed in our opinion. She sang sweetly. To walk is conducive to health. England and Scotland were united in the reign of Queen Anne. To determine the exact size of the earth is attended with considerable difficulty. The process of change in the feathers of birds is termed moulting. Philip, King of Macedon, was the father of Alexander the Great. Whether he was guilty or not is still a matter of doubt. Tigers live by carnage. How delightful are the consolations

of religion ! To enter into further details upon the subject would here be out of place. How wonderful is nature ! King, Lords, and Commons, constitute the British Parliament.

•  
*Predicate.*

1. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the predicate is simply an intransitive verb or a verb passive.

2. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the predicate consists of an intransitive verb, or a verb passive, and words modifying it.

3. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the predicate consists of an intransitive verb, or a verb passive, with words modifying the subject.

4. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the predicate consists of an intransitive verb, or a verb passive, with words placed in apposition to the subject.

5. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the predicate consists of a transitive verb with its object.

PARAGRAPH FOR EXERCISES.

The climate of Arabia is extremely various. The arrow missed the mark. The sun sets. The moping owl complains. The dew sparkles on the grass. The camel has been called "the ship of the desert." The soldier deserted his colours. The trembling partridge falls dead at the sportsman's feet. The buffalo is a native of the Torrid Zone. The plumage of birds is periodically renewed. Quarrelsome persons are despised. Some species of plants require hot climates. The work proceeds. The rain falls in torrents. Charles wandered a miserable outcast. An unruly tongue is a fruitful source of strife.

*Object.*

1. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the object of the transitive verb is simply a noun or a pronoun.

2. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the object of the transitive verb is modified by other words.

3. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the object of the transitive verb is simply an infinitive.

4. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the object of the transitive verb is an infinitive with words modifying or governed by it.

5. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the object of the transitive verb is part of a sentence.

## PARAGRAPH FOR EXERCISES.

The grateful mind loves to consider the many blessings of Divine bounty. Nothing in nature can exceed the violent effects of fire. No one doubts that the earth is round. The prodigious number of creatures on the earth merits attention. He promised to come. The bishop preached an eloquent sermon. Rain follows thunder. William resolved to give battle on the following day. The veteran warrior disdained to flee. Have you ever considered the wonderful structure of the hairs of your head? A dark cloud overshadowed them. Few men know how much can be accomplished by perseverance. He attempted to give an explanation of the affair. Each year renews the treasures of the peaceful husbandman.

*Prepositional Adjunct.*

1. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the prepositional adjunct forms part of the subject.

2. Write from the following paragraph the simple



sentences in which the prepositional adjunct is joined to the verb which forms part of the predicate.

3. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the prepositional adjunct is joined to the object which forms part of the predicate.

4. Write from the following paragraph the simple sentences in which the prepositional adjunct forms part of both subject and predicate.

#### PARAGRAPH FOR EXERCISES.

Some ants inhabit old trunks of trees. Nests are lined in the inside with the most delicate materials. The soil of Europe is distinguished for its valuable productions. Lightning does not always proceed in a straight line. Every month of the year brings us different plants. The Nile exhibits a variety of striking cataracts in its course towards the ocean. The law of gravitation produces a vast variety of scenery in the system of nature. The air is received into the lungs through the windpipe. A precipice in the channel of a river causes a cataract. The mechanism of the human body is replete with wonders.

---

### SECTION III.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF SIMPLE SENTENCES.

##### *Subject.*

1. Write three simple sentences in which the subject is simply a noun or a pronoun.

2. Write three simple sentences in which the subject consists of two or more nouns or pronouns.

3. Write three simple sentences in which the subject consists of a noun and words modifying it.

4. Write three simple sentences in which the subject consists of a noun and words placed in apposition to it.

5. Write three simple sentences in which the subject is simply an infinitive.

6. Write three simple sentences in which the subject consists of an infinitive with words modifying or governed by it.

7. Write three simple sentences in which the subject is part of a sentence.

*Predicate.*

1. Write three simple sentences in which the predicate is simply an intransitive verb or a verb passive.

2. Write three simple sentences in which the predicate consists of an intransitive verb, or a verb passive, with words modifying it.

3. Write three simple sentences in which the predicate consists of an intransitive verb, or a verb passive, and words modifying the subject.

4. Write three simple sentences in which the predicate consists of an intransitive verb, or a verb passive, and words placed in apposition to the subject.

5. Write three simple sentences in which the predicate consists of a transitive verb with its object.

*Object.*

1. Write three simple sentences in which the object is simply a noun or a pronoun.

2. Write three simple sentences in which the object is a noun with words modifying it.

3. Write three simple sentences in which the object is simply an infinitive.

4. Write three simple sentences in which the object consists of an infinitive with words modifying or governed by it.

5. Write three simple sentences in which the object is part of a sentence.

*Prepositional Adjunct.*

1. Write three simple sentences in which the prepositional adjunct forms part of the subject.
  2. Write three simple sentences in which the prepositional adjunct is joined to the verb which forms part of the predicate.
  3. Write three simple sentences in which the prepositional adjunct is joined to the object which forms part of the predicate.
  4. Write three simple sentences in which the prepositional adjunct forms part of both subject and predicate.
- 

**ELLIPTICAL EXERCISES UPON SUBJECT, PREDICATE,  
AND OBJECT.**

*Subject.*

The morning dawns. — rises. — soars. — warble.  
 — smiles. — awakes. — sails. — foams. —  
 darkens. — descends. — peals. — flashes. —  
 rages. — sinks. — is the largest inhabitant of the  
 sea. — is the smallest of birds. — is the smallest bird  
 in Britain. — are called ivory. — is called venison.  
 — are the organs of hearing. — are the organs of taste.  
 — is uncertain. — is the lot of all mortals. — ele-  
 vates man above the brutes. — is the record of past  
 events. — describes the heavenly bodies. — prepares  
 us for another world. — produces day and night. —  
 causes the succession of the seasons. — distinguishes ani-  
 mals from plants. — is the second great commandment.  
 — is the great end of our existence.

*Predicate.*

The court meets. The criminal —. The advocate —.  
 The audience —. The jury —. The judge —.  
 The drum —. The trumpet —. The armies —.  
 The battle —. The cannon —. The steel —. The

enemy —. The victors —. The bereaved —.  
 Europe, Asia, and Africa —. America —. Russia  
 —. Switzerland —. Brazil —. New Holland —.  
 The Alps —. The Andes —. The Amazon —. The  
 Nile —. The ostrich —. The nightingale —. The ele-  
 phant —. The gazelle —. The season of Spring —.  
 The heat of summer —. The frost of winter —. The  
 rapidity of rivers —. The saltiness of the ocean —. The  
 summits of mountains —. The goodness of God —.  
 The uncertainty of life —. Hope —. Perseverance  
 —. Contentment —. Procrastination —. Industry  
 —. Temperance —. Charity —. The love of money  
 —.

*Object.*

Spring succeeds winter. The trees put forth their —.  
 The flowers raise their —. The hills display their —. The  
 birds renew their —. The lambs begin their —. The  
 farmer sows his —. Nature resumes her —. The gene-  
 ral invests the —. He strengthens his —. He digs —.  
 He throws up —. He erects —. He effects —. Winds  
 purify the —. They moderate the —. They chase away  
 —. They bring us —. Rain fertilizes the —. It re-  
 freshes —. It cools the —. It supplies our —. It  
 forms our —. Frost clears the —. It refines the —.  
 It strengthens the —. It braces the —.

---

SECTION IV.

VARIATION OF POSITION AND FORM IN SIMPLE  
 SENTENCES.

1. Change the position of the subject, predicate,  
 or object, in the following simple sentences, without  
 destroying the sense, and underline the subject.

EXAMPLE.—The noon of day is calm.

VARIED.—Calm is the noon of day.

## EXERCISES.

Behind you are the Alps. The uses of adversity are sweet. Thicker grows the strife. The tender lambs he raises in his arms. Unfold the nature of thy private life. The meeting steel now first clashes. I scorn thy threats. Tall art thou on the hill. Fallen is the daughter of Morglan. To God belongeth all power. Many evils proceed from ignorance. I see the golden palace of my God. The fairest of the fold he bears away. A hero's relics sleep there. Here are found evident traces of the wisdom of God. The tempest is borne down the pass of Glenetive. Never shall I consent to such proposals. Over the green hill flies the inconstant sun. The stream of the hill comes down red through the stormy vale.

2. Change the position of the prepositional adjunct in the following simple sentences, in two different ways, without destroying the sense.

## EXAMPLE.

Without fire nature would teem with riches in vain.

## CHANGED.

1. In vain would nature, without fire, teem with riches.
2. Nature, without fire, would in vain teem with riches.

## EXERCISES.

In the season of winter, we need not search far for images of death. From these considerations, we may learn something of our future destination. The prisoner was confined within the walls of the Bastille for upwards of twenty years. The proposal was received with great applause by all the company. Volcanoes, in a state of eruption, present several remarkable phenomena. One striking feature of an eruption is the lava stream. A remarkable form is assumed by basalt in certain situations. Some time ago, a project was formed in Sweden for the destruction of all the crows. By the present wise arrangement there is an infinite diversity in the works of nature. Many changes in the vegetable kingdom are now taking place under our immediate notice.

3. Change the following simple sentences from the active to the passive voice, and distinguish the subject by underlining it.

The object of the verb in the active voice becomes the subject in the passive.

**EXAMPLE.**—The hound pursues the hare.

**CHANGED.**—The hare is pursued by the hound.

**EXERCISES.**

The lamp illumines the chamber. The wind shakes the trees. The shepherd leads his flock. The pilot guides the vessel. Education forms the mind. God sees all things. No one attains greatness without labour. All men ought to practise self-denial. We should guard against slothful habits. We should daily return thanks to God for His manifold bounties. The power of spontaneous motion in animals distinguishes them from plants. The Almighty has impressed even upon the smallest atom the stamp of His infinity. Every summer we may observe the mischievous effects of the rapacity of birds in the vegetable kingdom.

4. Change the following simple sentences from the passive to the active voice, and distinguish the subject by underlining it.

The subject of the verb in the passive voice becomes the object in the active.

**EXAMPLE.**—The lamb is devoured by the wolf.

**CHANGED.**—The wolf devours the lamb.

**EXERCISES.**

The world is governed by God. Quarrelsome persons are despised. We are often improved by affliction. Wisdom's precepts should be studied by all men. Misfortune is accompanied by neglect. The surface of the earth is composed of land and water. Extensive rocks are formed by the coral insect in tropical seas. Most important functions are performed by the atmosphere in the economy of nature. Every-

where over the wide world, evidences of ancient volcanoes can be traced. A change is produced in the arrangement of the solid matter of the earth by the force of wind on drifting sand. The surface of the earth is also affected by the action of the sea on its shores.

5. Change the following simple sentences into the interrogative form, and underline the subject.

EXAMPLE—John gained a prize.

CHANGED—Did John gain a prize?

EXERCISES.

I shall call to-morrow. You are very busy. The master is gone. The boy could repeat his lesson. We shall return immediately. He answered all the questions correctly. They have been long absent. The candidates are to be examined on Monday.

*With the negative NOT.*

EXAMPLE—We shall all die.

CHANGED—Shall we not all die?

EXERCISES.

God governs the world. We should obey our parents. It was your fault. Every thing in nature proclaims the goodness of God. All men hope to live a long time. The heavens declare the glory of God. We are indebted to the vegetable kingdom for a great part of our clothing.

*Without the NEGATIVE.*

EXAMPLE—No man is free from sin.

CHANGED—Is any man free from sin?

EXERCISES.

Such conduct is not to be endured. God made nothing in vain. No man can serve two masters. He can never expect to succeed. The creature shall not dictate to his Creator. No one ever accused him of injustice. The people did not long submit to such oppression. Man shall not live by bread alone.

6. Change the following simple sentences into the exclamatory form, and underline the subject.

*With HOW.*

EXAMPLE—The instinct of the bee is very wonderful.

CHANGED—How wonderful is the instinct of the bee !

EXERCISES.

It is very cold. The wind howls. The weather is very uncertain. The empire of God is vast. The world would be dreary without hope. The Creator has bestowed many blessings upon man. We can rely with very little certainty upon the enjoyment of health. We have been delivered from many dangers in our infancy. Our hopes are often deceived.

*With WHAT.*

EXAMPLE—The sun is a glorious object.

CHANGED—What a glorious object the sun is !

EXERCISES.

It is a very stormy day. The clouds whirl along with fearful swiftness. They pour down a deluge upon the earth. A prodigious multitude of inhabitants is contained in the sea. Great varieties are found amongst them. Some are adorned with the most brilliant colours. The luxuriance of summer presents a striking contrast to the desolation of winter. The seeds of plants are defended with great precaution during the winter. Harmony exists in the order of nature.

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## SECTION V.

### CONSTRUCTION OF SIMPLE SENTENCES.

1. Write six common nouns with simple sentences containing each. /

EXAMPLES.

SHIP—The ship sails to distant ports.

TREE—Trees are stripped of their leaves in winter.



2. Write six abstract nouns with simple sentences containing each.

3. Write six collective nouns with simple sentences containing each.

4. Write six proper nouns with simple sentences containing each.

5. Write six adjectives of quality with simple sentences containing each.

6. Write six transitive verbs with simple sentences containing each.

7. Write six intransitive verbs with simple sentences containing each.

8. Write six adverbs of time with simple sentences containing each.

9. Write six adverbs of place with simple sentences containing each.

10. Write six adverbs of manner with simple sentences containing each.

11. Write six simple sentences, each containing a noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, and preposition.

12. Write thirty simple sentences, each containing one of the following words:—

Acquisition, accommodation, complacency, deliberation, degeneracy, economy, emancipation, imagination, reconciliation, vicissitude, beneficial, incalculable, indispensable, periodical, advantageously, affectionately, irresistibly, providentially, adopt, ascribe, confirm, convince, devote, detest, detract, disown, justify, prescribe, reform, suggest.

## SECTION VI.

## CONSTRUCTION OF SIMPLE SENTENCES.

1. Write six derivatives from each of the following words, with simple sentences containing each.

**EXAMPLE.**—Firm ; firmness, infirmity, infirmary, affirmation, affirmative, confirm.

“ Firm on the boundless void of space  
He poised the steady pole.”

Firmness of mind is an admirable quality. Old age brings infirmity. An hospital for sick people is called an infirmary. We should never make a rash affirmation. The question was answered in the affirmative. The battle of Bannockburn confirmed the independence of Scotland.

## EXERCISES.

Form.	Law.	Press.	Commend.
Man.	Join.	Sense.	Divide.
Joy.	Part.	Tend.	Please.
Cedo.	Pono.	Corpus..	Terra.
Duco.	Porto.	Pater.	Primus.
Mitto.	Venio.	Annus.	Logos.

2. Write three synonyms to each of the following words, with simple sentences containing each.

**EXAMPLE.**—Courage; bravery, valour, boldness.

Adversity should be met with courage. Soldiers are promoted for their bravery. Great valour was displayed at the battle of Waterloo. Most animals evince great boldness in defence of their young.

## EXERCISES.

Calamity.	Enemy.	Accomplish.	Forsake.
Combat.	Origin.	Defeat.	Permit.
Danger.	Trust.	Display.	Relate.

3. Write antonyms or words opposed to each of the following words, with simple sentences containing each.

**EXAMPLE.**—Innocence ; guilt.

The lamb is an emblem of innocence. Guilt seldom escapes punishment.

**EXERCISES.**

Adversity.	Ancient.	Constant.	Accelerate.
Harmony.	Artificial.	Fertile.	Affirm.
Humility.	Complex.	Sacred.	Rejoice.

4. Write two different meanings of each of the following words, with simple sentences containing each.

**EXAMPLE.**—League.

In France, distance is generally calculated by leagues. Various leagues were formed against Bonaparte.

**EXERCISES.**

Account.	Distinction.	Decline.	Embrace.
Engagement.	Moment.	Deliver.	Impose.
Harmony.	Mortal.	Divert.	Subscribe.

5. Write three different meanings of each of the following words, with simple sentences containing each.

**EXAMPLE.**—Fine.

He is a fine scholar. Saxony is famous for fine cloth. The offence was punished by a fine.

**EXERCISES.**

Bound.	Match.	Carriage.	Apprehend.
Cross.	Mean.	Founder.	Commit.
Craft.	Mould.	Tender.	Compose.

6. Write four different meanings of each of the following words, with simple sentences containing each.

**EXAMPLE.—Scale.**

Fishes are covered with scales. The scales were nicely balanced. A scale of prices was established. One of the soldiers offered to scale the walls.

**EXERCISES.**

Address.	Express.	Ground.	Spring.
Cast.	Fair.	Light.	Stock.
Charge.	Figure.	Line.	Sound.

**SECTION VII.**

**ARIATION OF EXPRESSION AND CONSTRUCTION IN  
SIMPLE SENTENCES.**

1. Write the following simple sentences, changing the expression and construction.

**EXAMPLE.**

The whale is the largest animal. The whale is larger than any other animal. The whale surpasses all other animals in size. The whale is unequalled in size by any other animal. The size of the whale exceeds that of any other animal. No animal is so large as the whale. All animals are inferior in size to the whale. The whale is pre-eminent over every other animal in respect of size. No animal approaches the whale in magnitude. All animals must yield to the whale in point of size. No other animal ever reaches the magnitude of the whale. The whale is without a rival in magnitude among other animals.

**EXERCISES.**

Iron is the most useful of all metals. The West Indies are frequently visited by hurricanes. The eye infinitely surpasses all the works of human ingenuity. Europe is indebted to other quarters of the world for the most important of her natural productions. We should frequently think upon death. We should never practise dissimulation. We may derive many useful lessons from the lower animals. A profusion of beautiful objects everywhere surrounds us. All our practical knowledge of God is derived from the Bible.

2. Render the idea contained in each of the following simple sentences by means of antithetical expressions.

**EXAMPLES.**

Virtue is amiable. Vice is odious.

Industry is the road to wealth. Idleness leads to poverty.

**EXERCISES.**

Temperance preserves the health. Virtue is the surest road to happiness. Joy suggests pleasant thoughts. Virtue is its own reward. The hand of the diligent maketh rich. Punctuality procures confidence. Honesty is the best policy. Cowards die many times. Precipitation ruins the best contrived plan. Diligence ensures success. Regularity hastens the despatch of business. Pride is the offspring of ignorance. Contentment produces happiness. Improvidence is often followed by want. Modesty enhances merit. Virtue ennobles the mind. A wise son maketh a glad father. The wicked flee when no man pursueth.

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**SECTION VIII.**

**CONSTRUCTION OF SIMPLE SENTENCES.**

Write nine simple sentences upon each of the following words.

**EXAMPLE.—Horse.**

The horse is a quadruped. The horse is a domestic animal. The horse is distinguished by its mane. The horse is a very useful animal. The plough is drawn by horses. The hide of the horse is manufactured into leather. The flesh of the horse is eaten in Tartary. Arabian horses are remarkable for their swiftness. Horses are used in war.

## EXERCISES.

1. Dog, cow, fox, reindeer, camel, elephant, whale, salmon, crow, swallow, nightingale, eagle.
2. Gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, brass, quicksilver, stone, wood, coal, diamond.
3. Sun, moon, star, air, storm, earthquake, fire, ocean, mountain, river, tree, flower.
4. Ship, compass, steam-engine, railway, canal, coach, bridge, telescope, microscope, telegraph, balloon, thermometer.
5. Tea, coffee, sugar, bread, silk, cotton, wool, linen, paper, leather, oil, fur.
6. Oak, beech, pine, fir, larch, cedar, mahogany, palm, vine, rose, nettle, grass.
7. Mason, carpenter, turner, blacksmith, tailor, shoemaker, hatter, weaver, baker, bookbinder, printer, watchmaker.
8. King, tyrant, warrior, statesman, judge, citizen, subject, neighbour, master, servant, beggar, criminal.
9. Mind, body, life, death, health, sickness, joy, sorrow, sleep, sin, religion, immortality.
10. Friendship, affection, temper, benevolence, wisdom, justice, hope, perseverance, ambition, emulation, remorse, procrastination.
11. Light, heat, cold, snow, wind, rain, dew, steam, sight, feeling, taste, motion.
12. Music, poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture, science, literature, astronomy, geography, history, botany, agriculture.
13. Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, France, Russia, England, Scotland, Ireland, London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Rome, Palestine, Jerusalem.
14. Adam, Noah, Abraham, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Joshua, Samuel, Saul, David, Solomon, Elijah, Jonah, Paul, Peter, John.
15. Alfred, Wallace, Bruce, Tell, Peter the Great, Charles XII., Columbus, Cook, Bonaparte, Nelson, Wellington, John Knox, Shakespeare, Milton, Cowper.

## BOOK II.

### ON THE COMPLEX SENTENCE.

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#### SECTION I.

##### EXPLANATION OF THE COMPLEX SENTENCE.

A *Complex Sentence* consists of two or more simple sentences so connected as to form one proposition.

The simple sentences forming a complex sentence are denominated *Clauses*, and are generally separated by points.

The clauses of a complex sentence are divided into *Principal* and *Secondary*.

A *Principal Clause* is one containing a leading affirmation in a sentence.

A *Secondary Clause* is one connected more or less with a principal clause, and modifying or explaining it.

A principal clause is generally complete in sense, though standing by itself.

A secondary clause can never stand by itself, but must always be joined to a principal clause.

In the sentence, "The boy reads, that he may acquire knowledge," the first clause is principal, because it contains the leading proposition, and is so con-

structed that it can stand by itself: the remaining clause is secondary, because it modifies the principal, and does not make sense when standing by itself.

A principal clause does not always express a complete proposition without a secondary; as, The stars are much larger than they appear to be.

A complex sentence must always contain *one* principal clause: it may sometimes contain more; as, The prices rose and fell; the rose is sweet, but is surrounded with thorns; the rain descended, the floods came, the winds blew and beat upon that house, and it fell, and great was the fall of it.

When clauses are independent of each other, they are said to be *co-ordinate*.

When they are dependent upon other clauses, they are said to be *subordinate*.

The principal clauses of a complex sentence are always co-ordinate.

Secondary clauses may be co-ordinate as well as principal clauses.

In the sentence, "The boy reads and studies, that he may acquire knowledge and gain respect," the two first clauses are principal clauses, independent of each other, and therefore co-ordinate: the two last are secondary clauses, dependent on the principal, and therefore subordinate, but at the same time independent of each other, and therefore co-ordinate.

Secondary clauses may be subordinate to one another as well as to principal clauses.

In the sentence, "The boy reads, that he may acquire that knowledge which will be of use to him in his future career," the two last are secondary clauses, subordinate to the first or principal clause, while the last is, at the same time, subordinate to the middle clause.



Secondary clauses are sometimes distinguished by the names of the parts of speech that introduce them.

1. When a secondary clause begins with an adjective, it is called an *Adjective* clause; as, The rook is a social bird, fond of living about the abodes of men.

2. When it begins with a relative, it is called a *Relative* clause; as, Arkwright, who invented the spinning-frame, was originally a hairdresser.

3. When it begins with an adverb, it is called an *Adverbial* clause; as, Whilst seated at table, a letter was handed to him by one of his pages.

4. When it begins with a participle, it is called a *Participial* clause; as, A boy, smitten with the colours of a butterfly, pursued it from flower to flower.

5. When it begins with a conjunction or preposition, it is called a *Conjunctive* or *Connective* clause; as, Despise not any condition, lest it happen to be your own lot; David, on hearing of the death of Absalom, gave way to a transport of grief.

6. When it begins with an infinitive, it is called an *Infinitive* clause; as, To add to the beauty of the scene, the sun shone forth in all its splendour.

7. When it contains the nominative independent, it is called an *Absolute* or *Independent* clause; as, Success being now hopeless, preparations were made for a retreat.

8. When it contains a noun or pronoun placed in apposition to a preceding word or clause, it is called an *Apposition* clause; as, The house martin arrives in this country a few days later than the swallow—a circumstance attributed to its smaller expanse of wing and inferior powers of flight; Brutus killed Cæsar in the Capitol—him who was his friend.

Secondary clauses are also denominated according.

to the nature of their connexion with principal clauses.

1. When a secondary clause expresses a condition, it is called a *Conditional* or *Contingent* clause; as, If we are industrious, we shall never want. Conditional clauses are generally introduced by the conjunctions, *if, unless, except*.

2. When it contains a reason or cause, it is called a *Causal* clause; as, As he was ambitious, I slew him. Causal clauses are generally introduced by the conjunctions, *as, for, because, since*.

3. When it follows as an effect or consequence, it is called an *Inferential* or *Consequent* clause; as, The day was so stormy, that he could not proceed on his journey. Consequent clauses are generally introduced by the conjunctions, *that, therefore, wherefore*.

4. When it expresses comparison, it is called a *Comparative* clause; as, The sun is larger than the moon; John is as tall as his brother. Comparative clauses are generally introduced by the conjunctions, *than, as*.

5. When it denotes concession, it is called a *Concessive* clause; as, Although he was rich, he was far from being happy. Concessive clauses are generally introduced by the conjunctions, *though, although*.

6. When it contains an explanation, it is called an *Explanatory* clause; as, Mount Ararat, on which Noah's Ark rested, is in Turkey in Asia. Explanatory clauses may be introduced by a noun, adjective, pronoun, participle, adverb, or preposition.

Principal clauses may also be denominated according to the nature of their connexion with one another.

1. When they are placed in the relation of equality to each other, they may be called *Equivalent* clauses;

as, Rome and Carthage were great cities; neither the father nor the son was present. Equivalent clauses are generally introduced by the conjunctions, *both, and, also, either, or, neither, nor*.

2. When they express opposition or contrast, they may be called *Adversative* or *Antithetical* clauses; as, The wicked are overthrown; but the house of the righteous shall stand. Adversative clauses are generally introduced by the conjunctions, *but, yet, however*.

The separation of a complex sentence into the different propositions of which it is composed is called *Analysis*.

**EXAMPLE.**—The elephant, which, in size and strength, surpasses all land animals, is a native both of Asia and Africa.

**ANALYSIS.**—The elephant surpasses all land animals in size. The elephant surpasses all land animals in strength. The elephant is a native of Asia. The elephant is a native of Africa.

The combination of several propositions into one sentence is called *Synthesis*.

**EXAMPLE.**—The cassowary is a large bird. This bird is found in Java. This bird is found in several parts of Africa.

**SYNTHESIS.**—The cassowary is a large bird, which is found in Java and several parts of Africa.

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## SECTION II.

### DISTINCTION OF PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY CLAUSES IN THE COMPLEX SENTENCE.

#### EXERCISES.

1. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph containing one principal and one secondary clause, and underline the principal.

2. Write the three complex sentences in the fol-

lowing paragraph containing one principal and two secondary clauses, and underline the principal.

3. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph containing one principal and three secondary clauses, and underline the principal.

4. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph containing two principal clauses.

5. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph containing three principal clauses.

6. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph containing one principal and two co-ordinate secondary clauses.

7. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph containing a principal and two secondary clauses, one of which is subordinate to the other.

#### PARAGRAPH FOR EXERCISES.

A French merchant vessel was once wrecked in a storm near Beachy Head, which is on the coast of Sussex. All the men were washed overboard, and only four escaped from the sea. They climbed to the top of a heap of rocks which had fallen from the cliff above, where they expected every moment to be swallowed up by the waves. The night was dark, the storm raged furiously, and the shipwrecked mariners were in despair. In this miserable condition, one of them informed his companions that he had found a plant among the rocks, which he knew to be samphire. He also cheered them with the intelligence that this plant, which grows on the sea shore, is never found in places within reach of the waves. They therefore waited patiently until morning, when they were seen by the people on the cliffs, who immediately came to their assistance, and relieved them from their perilous position.

#### EXERCISES.

1. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph containing a principal and adjective clause.

2. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph containing a principal and relative clause.

3. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph containing a principal and adverbial clause.

4. Write the two complex sentences in the following paragraph containing a principal and participial clause.

5. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph containing a principal and connective clause.

6. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph containing a principal and infinitive clause.

7. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph containing a principal and absolute clause.

8. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph containing a principal and apposition clause.

#### PARAGRAPH FOR EXERCISES.

An East Indian tailor was one day making some very fine clothes at the window of his shop, which looked into the street. An elephant, passing along to the water, put in his trunk at the window. Harmless in its disposition, the elephant did not intend to do any injury. The tailor, however, actuated by a spirit of wanton mischief, pricked the trunk with his needle. The sagacious animal, perfectly sensible of the insult, pursued its journey. In a short time after, it reappeared, its trunk being filled with water. It had evidently formed a resolution to punish the tailor for his incivility. Accordingly, by spouting a quantity of water into the window, it completely destroyed all the fine clothes. The story contains a moral—the folly of indulging in wanton mischief.

#### EXERCISES.

1. Write the three complex sentences in the following paragraph which contain a conditional clause, and underline it.

2. Write the complex sentence in the following paragraph which contains a causal clause, and underline it.

3. Write the three complex sentences in the fol-

lowing paragraph which contain a consequent clause, and underline it.

4. Write the two complex sentences in the following paragraph which contain a comparative clause, and underline it.

5. Write the two complex sentences in the following paragraph which contain a concessive clause, and underline it.

6. Write the two complex sentences in the following paragraph which contain an explanatory clause, and underline it.

7. Write the three complex sentences in the following paragraph which contain two principal clauses that are equivalent.

8. Write the two complex sentences in the following paragraph which contain two principal clauses that are antithetical.

#### PARAGRAPH FOR EXERCISES.

A magistrate, or any other ruler, must act solely for the public good. Some people, if not closely watched, will indulge in every species of mischief. Good faith should remain in the hearts of kings, though it were to depart from the rest of the world. To destroy the good name of a fellow creature is as wicked as to destroy his goods. Edward would not receive the surrender of the garrison of Calais, unless they yielded entirely to his mercy. Men are industrious, that they may obtain comforts. Neither fear nor favour should prevent us from performing our duty. Themistocles, the Athenian general, was a good soldier, but not a conscientious man. When old age comes upon us, the pleasures of youth no longer affect us. Hear instruction, and be wise. His reasoning was so feeble that no one was convinced by his arguments. Though God is high, yet hath he respect unto the lowly. As a dog returneth to his vomit, so a fool returneth to his folly. Elizabeth was the greatest queen that ever reigned. Time flies fast, yet it sometimes appears to move

slowly. We have met with many disappointments ; and, if life continue, we shall probably meet with many more. The memory of Herod can only be held in abhorrence, since he was guilty of the most atrocious crimes. He was deficient in both perseverance and prudence ; hence he was unsuccessful in all his undertakings.

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### SECTION III.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF COMPLEX SENTENCES.

1. Write three complex sentences, each containing one principal and one secondary clause.
  2. Write three complex sentences, each containing one principal and two secondary clauses.
  3. Write three complex sentences, each containing one principal and three secondary clauses.
  4. Write three complex sentences, each containing two principal clauses.
  5. Write three complex sentences, each containing three principal clauses.
  6. Write three complex sentences, each containing one principal and two co-ordinate secondary clauses.
  7. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and two secondary clauses, one of which is subordinate to the other.
- 
1. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and adjective clause.
  2. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and relative clause.
  3. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and adverbial clause.
  4. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and participial clause.

5. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and connective clause.
  6. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and infinitive clause.
  7. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and absolute clause.
  8. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and apposition clause.
- 

1. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and conditional clause.
  2. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and causal clause.
  3. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and consequent clause.
  4. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and comparative clause.
  5. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and concessive clause.
  6. Write three complex sentences, each containing a principal and explanatory clause.
  7. Write three complex sentences, each containing two principal clauses that are equivalent.
  8. Write three complex sentences, each containing two principal clauses that are antithetical.
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**ELLIPTICAL EXERCISES UPON PRINCIPAL AND  
SECONDARY CLAUSES.**

1. Supply a principal clause to each of the following secondary clauses.

The wind being favourable, ———. Having drawn up his  
army in three lines, ———. Land being descried, ———.  
When the earth comes between the sun and the moon, ———.



If he be rewarded according to his desert, ———. Although sugar is principally made from the sugar-cane, ———. From the interview I had with him, ———. In order that you may become learned, ———. ——— that he could not express his feelings. ———, as it is chiefly used in the construction of ships. ——— that he was not expected to live. ——— by which we attribute life and intelligence to inanimate objects. ——— as those who pretend to be always in the right. ——— as well as the largest lake in Scotland. He who is the slowest to promise ———. The man who gives his children a habit of industry, ———. Temperance and exercise, however little they may be regarded, ———. Happiness, the great object of human desire, ———. Charity, like the sun, ———. Hope, the balm of life, ———. Perseverance, when properly directed, ———. Those who have never tasted affliction ———.

2. Supply a secondary clause to each of the following principal clauses.

We do not believe the liar, ———. We should never delay till to-morrow ———. Never entrust those duties to another ———. The eagle is said to be the only animal ———. What signify great talents, ———. Man is the only animal ———. It is the province of superiors to direct, ———. No affection is more deeply rooted in human nature ———. ——— so will the followers be. ———, yet will I trust in him. ———, the inhabitants were put to the sword. ———, the army was thrown into confusion. ———, men will encounter the greatest dangers. ———, others are deterred from committing like offences. ———, the flattery of others would not hurt us. The lion, ———, is justly called the king of beasts. The elephant, ———, is a native both of Asia and Africa. London, ———, is situated on the river Thames. Edinburgh, ———, is situated on the Firth of Forth. Columbus, ———, was not rewarded according to his merits. Temperance, ———, is the means of curing many diseases. Every scholar, ———, must study grammar. Religion, ———, ought to be the most important concern of life.

3. Supply two secondary clauses to each of the following principal clauses.

The camel is called the "ship of the desert," ———. The vessel arrived from the West Indies, ———. It is gratifying to a parent, ———. Health is valued, ———. The equator is a great circle, ———. Eclipses can only take place, ———. The earth has two revolutions, ———. The chief difference between man and the lower animals consists in this, ———. We should always lay up something, ———. How much better to give to the deserving poor, ———. We counteract the design of nature, ———. Patriotism is that feeling, ———. Benevolence is that sentiment, ———. The eagle, ———, is called the king of birds. London, ———, is situated on the river Thames. Paris, ———, contains a population of nearly one million. That star, ———, is called the pole star. The sheep, ———, is one of the most harmless of all animals. Riches, ———, often bring misery to the possessor. Men of great talent, ———, are often found to be more modest than persons of inferior qualities. Animals, ———, make up for that defect by their cunning and sagacity. A nation like Great Britain, ———, must, of necessity, consume much timber. Wool, ———, forms a most important article of commerce.

4. Add a conditional clause to each of the following principal clauses.

———, he cannot expect to reap in autumn. ———, you would have written these exercises more correctly. ———, we shall everywhere discover traces of the goodness of God. ———, they would have been better scholars. ——— he will not be pardoned. ———, the sun would begin to illuminate all parts of its surface at the same moment. He will not accomplish his purpose, ———. Pride is an excellent quality, ———. We must live virtuously, ———. Precepts have little influence, ———. What signify the advices of a parent, ———. We shall never overcome difficulties, ———. We must be punctual, ———.

5. Add a causal clause to each of the following principal clauses.

The boy was frequently too late for school, because ———. He was dismissed from the situation, ———. Some boys make but little progress in learning, ———. Camels are much esteemed in Arabia, ———. They could not come to a decision, ———. He was despised by all, ———. He disapproved of the measure, ———. Blessed are the merciful, for ———. It was impossible to gain admittance, ———. His great talents signify nothing, since ———. The bee is very properly considered an emblem of industry, ———. He deserves praise, as ———. A guide was required, ———. The excursion was postponed until another day, ———.

6. Add a consequent or a concessive clause to each of the following principal clauses.

Honour thy father and thy mother, that ———. He must live temperately, ———. His disposition was so amiable, ———. He had been so often deceived, ———. There were so many people in the secret, ———. The subject is so clear, ———. I forgive my enemy, although ———. The crow is undoubtedly a useful animal, though ———. Mary was still handsome, ———. His youth was well spent, therefore ———. He lived extravagantly, therefore ———. He had never firmness to resist the slightest temptation, hence ———.

7. Add an explanatory clause to each of the following principal clauses.

Stockholm, ———, is built on piles of wood driven into the ground. The Mississippi, ———, falls into the Gulf of Mexico. Alfred, ———, died in the year 901. Those ——— are the most prone to find faults in others. He ——— will bend beneath the first blast of adversity. Spring is the season ———. The crocodile is an animal ———. Gold is a metal ———. Ambition is that passion ———. He generally talks most ———. A man is always best pleased with himself ———. We should always deliberate ———.

8. Add an antithetical or a comparative clause to each of the following principal clauses.

A soft answer turneth away wrath, but ———. Many are willing to promise, ———. The wise are esteemed, ———. Religion dwells not on the tongue, ———. He struggled nobly to repair his misfortunes, ———. Be economical, ———. Most of our pleasures are imaginary, ———. Solomon was the wisest of men, yet ———. The miser possesses abundance of wealth, ———. It is more easy to speak than ———. Wisdom is more precious ———. He had no sooner transgressed ———. Silence is sometimes more expressive ———. Precept is not so forcible as ———. Man's life fleeth ———. The righteous shall shine ———. The earth nourisheth her children ———.

## SECTION IV.

### ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX SENTENCES.

1. Resolve the following complex into two simple sentences.

**EXAMPLE.**—The night was cold and dark.

**ANALYSIS.**—The night was cold. The night was dark.

#### EXERCISES.

Plants live and grow. Gold is hard and bright. Air contains oxygen and nitrogen. All weak animals are endowed with a principle of fear, which prompts them to shun danger. In following his game, the eagle evinces great boldness. A carrier pigeon flew in an hour and a half from Rouen to Ghent, a distance of about 150 miles.

2. Resolve the following complex into three simple sentences.

#### EXAMPLE.

Animals of the cat kind are chiefly distinguished by their sharp claws, which they can hide or extend at pleasure.

## ANALYSIS.

Animals of the cat kind are chiefly distinguished by their sharp claws. They can hide their claws at pleasure. They can extend their claws at pleasure.

## EXERCISES.

Animals live, grow, and feel. He studied at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Paris. The centre of the army was led by the king, the right by his brother, and the left by Randolph. The traitors were seized, and afterwards tried at Perth, where they were executed. The English army consisted of 26,000 men, and was divided into two lines, each of which was arranged in three divisions. Man's chief good is an upright mind, which no earthly power can bestow or take away.

3. Resolve the following complex into four simple sentences.

## EXAMPLE.

Logwood, one of the most common dye stuffs, is the substance of a tree which grows in Campeachy Bay and the West Indies.

## ANALYSIS.

Logwood is one of the most common dye stuffs. Logwood is the substance of a tree. The logwood tree grows in Campeachy Bay. The logwood tree grows in the West Indies.

## EXERCISES.

Animals possess organization, life, sensation, and voluntary motion. This prince was moderate and humane in his disposition, temperate and regular in his mode of living. The silkworm's web is an oval ball, called a cocoon, consisting of a single thread wound round and round. Rehoboam had scarcely ascended the throne, when ten of the tribes of Israel revolted under Jeroboam, and the country was divided into two rival kingdoms, Judah and Israel. There is another mode of preparing leather, quite different from the preceding, which is called *tawing*, and is chiefly practised upon kid skins.

4. Resolve the following narrative into simple sentences.

Sir James Thornhill, a distinguished painter, was employed in decorating the interior of the dome of St Paul's Cathedral. One day, wishing to observe the effect of a certain part of his work, he moved backwards from it, along the scaffolding, until he had reached the very edge. Another step would have dashed him to pieces on the pavement below. His servant at this moment observed his danger, and in an instant threw a pot of paint at the picture. Sir James immediately rushed forward to chastise the man for his apparently unjustifiable conduct; but, when the reason was explained, he could not give him sufficient thanks, or sufficiently admire his ready ingenuity. Had the servant called out to apprise him of his danger, he would probably have lost his footing and been killed.

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SECTION V.

SYNTHESIS.

1. Conjoin the simple sentences in each of the following paragraphs into two complex sentences.

EXAMPLE.

Alfred was wise. Alfred was warlike. Mahogany is procured in different parts of the West Indies. Articles of furniture are made from mahogany.

SYNTHESIS.

Alfred was wise and warlike. Mahogany, from which articles of furniture are made, is procured in different parts of the West Indies.

EXERCISES.

The sun is the great source of light. The sun is the centre of the solar system. The animal kingdom is arranged into four great divisions. These divisions are called sub-kingdoms.

The hyena is a fierce animal. The hyena is a solitary animal. The hyena is found chiefly in the desolate parts of the Torrid Zone. The plant samphire grows on the sea shore. The plant samphire grows always in certain places. These places are never covered by the sea.

The oak upbraided the willow. The willow was weak. The willow was wavering. The willow gave way to every blast. Soon after it blew a hurricane. The willow yielded. The willow gave way. The oak stubbornly resisted. The oak was torn up by the roots.

2. Conjoin the simple sentences in each of the following paragraphs into three complex sentences.

EXAMPLE.

Alexandria was one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity. Alexandria was formerly the residence of the kings of Egypt. Alexandria is situated on the shores of the Mediterranean. Charles I. was a faithful husband. Charles I. was an affectionate father. Charles I. was a kind friend. The earth is surrounded by a fluid. This fluid is called air.

SYNTHESIS.

Alexandria, one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity, and formerly the residence of the kings of Egypt, is situated on the shores of the Mediterranean. Charles I. was a faithful husband, an affectionate father, and a kind friend. The earth is surrounded by a fluid, which is called air.

EXERCISES.

The tiger is almost confined to the warm climates of the East. The tiger is especially confined to India. The tiger is especially confined to Siam. The Strait of Gibraltar leads into the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean is a series of inland seas. These seas wash the shores of Rome. These seas wash the shores of Carthage. These seas wash the shores of Syria. These seas wash the shores of Egypt. Cotys was king of Thrace. Cotys got a present of earthen vessels. The earthen vessels were exquisitely wrought. Earthen vessels were extremely brittle. Cotys broke

them into pieces. Cotys did not wish to have occasion of anger against his servants.

A certain farmer had a choice apple-tree in his orchard. The farmer made an annual present to his landlord of the fruit. The fruit grew on the apple-tree. The landlord was fond of the apples. Nothing would satisfy the landlord. The landlord would transplant the tree to his own garden. The tree withered upon removal. The tree died.

A bear was pained by the sting of a bee. The bear ran quite mad into the bee-garden. The bear overturned all the hives. This outrage brought upon him an army of bees. The bear was almost stung to death. The bear then reflected. To pass over one injury would have been prudent. By rash passion he had provoked a thousand injuries.

3. Conjoin the simple sentences in each of the following paragraphs into a narrative with properly constructed complex sentences.

EXAMPLE.

Alphonso was king of Sicily. Alphonso was king of Naples. Alphonso was remarkable for kindness to his subjects. Alphonso was remarkable for condescension to his subjects. At one time Alphonso was travelling privately through Campania. Alphonso came up to a muleteer. The muleteer's beast had stuck in the mud. The muleteer could not draw it out with all his strength. The poor man had implored the aid of every passenger in vain. He now sought assistance from the king. He did not know who the king was. Alphonso instantly dismounted from his horse. Alphonso helped the man. Alphonso soon freed the mule. Alphonso brought it upon safe ground. The muleteer learned that it was the king. The muleteer fell on his knees. The muleteer asked his pardon. Alphonso removed his fears. Alphonso told him that he had given no offence. This goodness of the king reconciled many to him. Many had formerly opposed him.



## SYNTHESIS.

Alphonso, king of Sicily and Naples, was remarkable for kindness and condescension to his subjects. At one time, when travelling privately in Campania, he came up to a muleteer, whose beast had stuck in the mud, and who could not draw it out with all his strength. The poor man, who had implored the aid of every passenger in vain, now sought assistance from the king, not knowing who he was. Alphonso instantly dismounted from his horse, and, helping the man, soon freed the mule, and brought it upon safe ground. The muleteer, learning that it was the king, fell on his knees and asked his pardon; but Alphonso removed his fears, by telling him that he had given no offence. This goodness of the king reconciled many who had formerly opposed him.

## EXERCISES:

Octavius, Lepidus, and Antonius, attained supreme power at Rome. They proscribed Plancus. Plancus had once been consul. Plancus was therefore obliged to flee for his life. His slaves were seized. They were put to the torture. They refused to discover him. New torments were prepared. Plancus would no longer save himself at the expense of so faithful servants. Plancus came from his hiding-place. He submitted to the swords of the messengers. The messengers sought his life. This was a noble example of mutual affection between a master and his slaves. It procured a pardon for Plancus. All the world exclaimed, that Plancus only was worthy of so good servants. All the world exclaimed, that they only were worthy of so good a master.

What a scene must a field of battle present! There thousands are left without assistance. Thousands are left without pity. Their wounds are exposed to the piercing air. The blood flows. The blood freezes. The blood binds them to the earth. They are amidst the trampling of horses. They are amidst the insults of an enraged foe. They may be spared by the humanity of the enemy. They may be carried from the field. It is but a prolongation of torment. They are often conveyed

in uneasy vehicles to a remote distance through roads almost impassable. They are lodged in ill-prepared receptacles for the wounded. In these receptacles, the variety of distress baffles all the efforts of humanity. It baffles all the efforts of skill. It renders attention to each impossible. They are far from their native home. No tender assiduities of friendship are near. No well-known voice is near. No wife is near. No mother is near. No sister is near. These do not soothe their sorrows. They do not relieve their thirst. They do not close their eyes in death.

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## SECTION VI.

### VARIATION OF POSITION IN COMPLEX SENTENCES.

1. Change the position of the clauses of the following complex sentences, without altering the construction or destroying the sense.

#### EXAMPLE.

Alexander, having in a great measure recovered from his grief, again took the field.

#### CHANGED.

Having in a great measure recovered from his grief, Alexander again took the field.

#### EXERCISES.

Temperance, by fortifying mind and body, leads to happiness. After the Revolution, when James II. was dethroned, it was high treason to correspond with the exiled monarch. The history of a nation, to be really instructive, should contain nothing but the truth. He requires no law who commits no injury. He who always lives in the bustle of the world, lives in a perpetual warfare. Next to the sun, the moon has the most salutary impression upon our earth. Many things, which, in the days of our forefathers, were considered as useless, are now regarded as great benefits.

2. Change the position of the clauses of the following complex sentences in two different ways, without altering the construction or destroying the sense.

EXAMPLE.

An old clock, that had stood for fifty years in a farmer's kitchen, without giving its owner any cause of complaint, early one summer morning, before the family was stirring, suddenly stopped.

CHANGED.

1. An old clock, that had stood for fifty years in a farmer's kitchen, without giving its owner any cause of complaint, suddenly stopped early one summer morning, before the family was stirring.

2. Early one summer morning, before the family was stirring, an old clock, that had stood for fifty years in a farmer's kitchen, without giving its owner any cause of complaint, suddenly stopped.

EXERCISES.

By man in a rude state of society, feathers were used for trimming his arrows and decorating his person. It is known that, at the Norman conquest, more than a thousand years after the invasion of Julius Caesar, the population of England was not much above a million. On the way to Timnath, Samson encountered a lion, and, without weapons, tore it asunder, as if it had been a kid. When the Romans were pressed with a foreign enemy, the women voluntarily contributed all their rings and jewels to assist the government. By those accustomed to the civilization and to the warm sun of Italy, it must have been felt as a calamity to be compelled to live not only in a cold, uncultivated country, but also among a barbarous people.

3. Change the position of the clauses of the following complex sentences, in three different ways, without altering the construction or destroying the sense.

**EXAMPLE.**

While he was at Samos, after the famous battle of Actium, which made him master of the world, Augustus held a council, in order to try the prisoners who had been engaged in Antony's party.

**CHANGED.**

1. Augustus, while he was at Samos, after the famous battle of Actium, which made him master of the world, held a council, in order to try the prisoners who had been engaged in Antony's party.

2. After the famous battle of Actium, which made him master of the world, Augustus, while he was at Samos, held a council, in order to try the prisoners who had been engaged in Antony's party.

3. In order to try the prisoners who had been engaged in Antony's party, Augustus held a council, while he was at Samos, after the famous battle of Actium, which made him master of the world.

**EXERCISES.**

Among the foreigners who repaired to Egypt to buy corn, in the first year of the famine, were the brethren of Joseph. At the beginning of this century, such exaggerated ideas respecting the size of the Condor were current, even among naturalists, that it was compared to the Roc of Eastern fable. The aged among the Hottentots are treated with great humanity so long as they can work. Had we been present when Caligula's horse was made a consul, we should have been less astonished than we are by the historical relation. At Bath, the remains of two temples, and of a number of statues, have been dug up, in laying the foundations of new streets and squares.

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**SECTION VII****VARIATION OF CONSTRUCTION IN COMPLEX SENTENCES.**

1. Vary the construction of the relative clause in the following complex sentences.

## EXAMPLE.

The Scots, who advanced to York, ravaged the country with unsparing fury. The heart of Robert Bruce, which was preserved in a silver case, was consigned to the care of Douglas.

## CHANGED.

The Scots, having advanced to York, ravaged the country with unsparing fury. The heart of Robert Bruce was preserved in a silver case, and consigned to the care of Douglas.

## EXERCISES.

The king, who was taken prisoner, was put to the sword. James I., who was one of the wisest kings that reigned over Scotland, was assassinated at Perth in 1436. The song of woe, which the poets have attributed to the nightingale, is entirely fanciful. A man who is intimately acquainted with the nature of things has seldom occasion to be astonished. Men of great talent are not always the persons whom we should esteem. There are many peculiarities in plants which excite the greatest interest. Many things, which, in the days of our forefathers, were considered as useless, are now regarded as great benefits.

2. Vary the construction of the participial clause in the following complex sentences.

## EXAMPLES.

Zeal, tempered by discretion, is irresistible. The sea, having spent its fury, subsided into a calm.

## CHANGED.

Zeal, when it is tempered by discretion, is irresistible. The sea, after it had spent its fury, subsided into a calm.

## EXERCISES.

The ocean, rolling its surges from clime to clime, is the most magnificent object under the sun. Man, considered in himself, is a very helpless and wretched being. Having obtained all the money that he could, Richard departed for the

Holy Land. The people, seeing so many of their townsmen fall, were exasperated beyond all sense of danger. I yesterday passed a whole afternoon in the churchyard, the cloisters, and the church, amusing myself with the tombstones and inscriptions that I met with in those several regions of the dead. The minutest animal, examined attentively, affords a thousand wonders. On learning the defeat of Pembroke, Edward marched with an army towards Scotland, determined to be revenged on Bruce.

3. Vary the construction of the independent clause in the following complex sentences.

EXAMPLES.

The wind being fair, the vessel put to sea. The door being opened, the people crowded into the hall.

CHANGED.

The wind was fair, and the vessel put to sea. When the door was opened, the people crowded into the hall.

EXERCISES.

Order being obtained, the member addressed the House. In Palestine, the cold of winter not being severe, the ground is never frozen. The olive tree is from twenty to thirty feet high, its branches being numerous and very widely extended. Perkin's affairs being altogether desperate, he embraced the king's offer without hesitation. The battle having been concluded, the commander-in-chief ordered an estimate of his loss to be made. The rain having poured in torrents, we were prevented from setting out. Lord Cathcart having taken the command of the troops, they were landed near Copenhagen without opposition. The fortress having surrendered, the king held a council within its walls.

4. Vary the construction of one or more of the connective clauses in the following complex sentences.

**EXAMPLES.**

The colonies now eagerly prepared for war, and took the necessary measures for raising an army, and at the same time issued a large paper currency for its payment. Alfred, on returning to Athelney, summoned his faithful subjects to meet him in arms near Selwood Forest.

**CHANGED.**

The colonies now eagerly prepared for war, and took the necessary measures for raising an army, at the same time issuing a large paper currency for its payment. Alfred, when he returned to Athelney, summoned his faithful subjects to meet him in arms near Selwood Forest.

**EXERCISES.**

And David put his hand into his bag, and took thence a stone, and slang it and smote the Philistine in his forehead. Their intentions were good ; but they wanted prudence, and missed the mark at which they aimed. As the Armada advanced up the Channel, the English still followed and infested the rear. As Becket approached Southwark, the clergy, the laity, and men of all ranks and ages, came forth to meet him, and celebrated his triumphal entry with hymns of joy. A general assembly of deputies having been summoned, Philadelphia, because it was the most central town, was fixed upon as the place of meeting. Patriots have toiled, and in their country's cause bled nobly ; and their deeds, as they deserve, receive proud recompense. David, on reaching the army of the Israelites, found it in great confusion ; for a Philistine giant, of enormous stature, had paraded before it during forty days, challenging the bravest to single combat.

5. Vary the construction of two of the clauses of the following complex sentences, changing their position as may be found necessary.

**EXAMPLE.**

Sauntering out to view the city, he happened to meet a regiment of infantry returning from parade.

## CHANGED.

As he sauntered out to view the city, he happened to meet a regiment of infantry which was returning from parade.

## EXERCISES.

Alfred rebuilt and fortified the city of London, and also employed himself in strengthening the other positions of his kingdom—a salutary precaution, for the severest struggle was yet to come. Notwithstanding the industry and general wealth of the country, every ninth person in England, it is estimated, is a pauper, the number of those receiving relief being nearly two millions. Leisure and solitude, the most valuable blessings that riches can procure, are avoided by the opulent, who, weary of themselves, flee to company and business for relief. After surveying the rich and far stretching prospect, Moses closed his eyes in peace, with no one present to witness his departure. Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, having rung his bell one day, and nobody answering, opened the door where his servant was usually in waiting, and found him asleep on a sofa. In the reign of Valentinian I., the Picts and Scots are said to have pillaged the city of London, carrying off its inhabitants as slaves.

6. Vary the construction of three of the clauses of the following complex sentences, altering their position as may be found necessary.

## EXAMPLE.

Thomas à Becket completed his education abroad ; and, returning to England, entered the church, where he rose rapidly to the grade of Archdeacon of Canterbury.

## CHANGED.

Thomas à Becket, having completed his education abroad, returned to England ; and, entering the church, rose rapidly to the grade of Archdeacon of Canterbury.

## EXERCISES.

Elated with this wonderful deliverance, the people would



have invested Gideon with the sovereignty of the land ; but he modestly refused the tempting honour, declaring that Jehovah alone was king of Israel. When Calais, after revolting, was retaken by Edward III., he, as a punishment, appointed six of the most respectable burgesses to be put to death, leaving the inhabitants to choose the victims. After advancing as far as the Moray Frith, Severus returned to the borders of the civilized provinces, and built a stone wall with forts, nearly in a line with that raised by Adrian. William was passionately fond of the chase, and converted into a hunting ground a tract of country in Hampshire, measuring ninety miles in circumference, and containing thirty-six populous parishes. He expelled the inhabitants without any indemnity, and destroyed all the churches and monasteries, changing the whole country into a desert.

7. Vary the construction of the sentences in the following passages as much as possible, altering the position of the clauses as may be found necessary.

EXAMPLE.

There are many harmless little animals, such as flies, snails, worms, and frogs, which some people torture and kill whenever they see them. We ought not to do this ; because it is wrong to cause unnecessary pain to any creature. Besides, from being cruel to little animals, we are led to become cruel to our fellow-creatures ; and thus, in the end, we may do very wicked actions. When we are tempted to hurt or kill any such creatures, we should consider how we would like if any greater being than ourselves were to do the same to us.

CHANGED.

Many harmless little animals, such as flies, snails, worms, and frogs, are tortured and killed by some people whenever they see them. This ought not to be done, it being wrong to cause any creature unnecessary pain. Besides, the being cruel to little animals may lead us to become cruel to our fellow-creatures, and thus, in the end, to do very wicked

**actions.** We should consider, if tempted to hurt or kill any such creatures, how we would like any greater being than ourselves to do the same to us.

EXERCISES.

1. At the time of the French Revolution, there lived at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in Germany, a Jewish banker, of limited means but good reputation, named Moses Rothschild. When the French army invaded Germany, the prince of Hesse-Cassel was obliged to flee from his dominions. As he passed through Frankfort, he requested Moses Rothschild to take charge of a large sum of money and some valuable jewels, which he feared might otherwise fall into the hands of the enemy. The Jew would have declined so great a charge; but the prince was so much at a loss for the means of saving his property, that Moses at length consented. He declined, however, giving a receipt for it, as in such dangerous circumstances he could not be answerable for its being safely restored.

2. The money and jewels, to the value of several hundred thousand pounds, were conveyed to Frankfort; and, just as the French entered the town, Mr Rothschild had succeeded in burying it in a corner of his garden. He made no attempt to conceal his own property, which amounted only to six thousand pounds. The French accordingly took this, without suspecting that he had any larger sum in his possession. Had he, on the contrary, pretended to have no money, they would certainly have searched, as they did in many other cases, and might have found and taken the whole. When they left the town, Mr Rothschild dug up the prince's money, and made use of a small portion of it. He now thrived in his business, and soon gained much wealth of his own.

3. A few years after, when peace came, the prince of Hesse-Cassel returned to his dominions. He was almost afraid to call on the Frankfort banker; for he readily reflected, that, if the French had not got the money and jewels, Moses might pretend that they had, and thus keep all to himself. To his great astonishment, Mr Rothschild informed him that the whole of the property was safe, and now ready to be returned,

with five per cent. interest on the money. The banker, at the same time, related by what means he had saved it, and apologized for using the money, by representing that, to save it, he had been obliged to sacrifice all his own. The prince was so impressed with the fidelity of Mr Rothschild under his great trust, that he allowed the money to remain in his hands at a small rate of interest. To mark also his gratitude, he recommended the honest Jew to various European sovereigns as a money-lender. Moses was consequently employed in several great transactions for raising loans, by which he realized a vast profit. In time he became immensely rich, and put his three sons into the same kind of business in the three chief capitals of Europe—London, Paris, and Vienna. All of them prospered. They became the wealthiest private men that the world has ever known. He who lived in London left at his death seven millions sterling. The two others have been created barons, and are perhaps not less wealthy. Thus a family, whose purse has maintained war and brought about peace, owes all its greatness to one act of extraordinary honesty.

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## SECTION VIII.

### SUBSTITUTION AND ELLIPSIS IN COMPLEX SENTENCES.

1. Substitute appropriate words in the following passage for those printed in italics.

#### EXAMPLE.

The *events connected with* the romantic history of Mary, Queen of Scots, *had considerable connexion* with the *affairs* of England during the *reign* of Elizabeth; but they *had* still greater *influence* on the *destinies* of Scotland. In 1569, a *rebellion* of the northern counties *took place*, *avowedly with* the *design* of liberating Mary, when she was a *captive* in England. *For* the same *object*, the Babington *conspiracy*, *discovered* in

1586, was *concocted*. These *events* will *have to be spoken of* again, in our *narrative* of the *strange adventures* of Mary Queen of Scots.

## CHANGED.

The circumstances attached to the extraordinary history of Mary, Queen of Scots, bore an important relation to the concerns of England during the rule of Elizabeth ; but they produced a still greater effect on the future condition of Scotland. In 1569, an insurrection of the northern counties broke out, professedly for the purpose of releasing Mary, when she was a prisoner in England. With the same intention, the Babington plot, brought to light in 1586, was formed. These transactions will require to be treated of again, in our account of the singular career of Mary, Queen of Scots.

## EXERCISES.

1. Charles, after some *delay*, accepted the *conditions* imposed on him, and *obtained leave to enter* Scotland, where, less a *king* than a *prisoner*, he was *excluded* from public *affairs* and the *deliberations* of the council. On the *news* of these *events*, Cromwell was *recalled* from Ireland, and *named* general of the parliamentary *troops* in the *place* of Fairfax, who *felt* some religious scruples about *attacking* the Scotch. He *immediately* set out at the head of 16,000 men, and *advanced* without *obstacle* as far as Edinburgh. Lesly, who *commanded* the *troops* of the Covenanters, was *anxious* to *avoid* a general *battle* ; and *taking possession* of all the *difficult* passes, *reduced* Cromwell to such *straits*, that he is said to have *formed* the *resolution* of *sending off* his *foot* and artillery by sea, and breaking through, at all *hazards*, with his *cavalry*. But the Scottish clergy *opposed* the *prudent* measures of their *general*. They *forced* him to *descend* into the *plain*, that he might *attack* the English in their retreat ; and the *consequence* was, that he *suffered* a *total defeat* near Dunbar.

2. This *disaster*, by *reducing* the *power* of the Covenanters, led to their treating Charles with *greater respect* ; and he was crowned at Scone on the 1st of January 1651. Being *al-*

lowed to *assume* the command of the army in person, he *embraced* a *resolution* which his followers *deemed* worthy of a young prince *contending* for *empire*, and *advanced* by *rapid* marches into England at the head of 14,000 men. Cromwell *promptly followed*; and at *length*, with a force of 30,000 men, *overtook* him at Worcester, where a most *desperate engagement* took place on the 3d of September 1651, in which the whole royalist *army* were either killed or taken *prisoners*, Charles himself escaping with the *greatest* difficulty. He *passed through* many adventures, *assumed* many different disguises; and, after wandering about in *imminent peril* during forty-one days, *escaped* in a sloop from Shoreham in Sussex, and *arrived* safe at Fecamp in Normandy.

This exercise can be multiplied from daily lesson.

2. Substitute appropriate words of Saxon origin for those printed in italics in the following passage.

EXAMPLE.

The tranquillity of Europe and of the world was *disturbed* by the *eruption* of the French Revolution in 1789. In a very *brief* space of time, the government of France was *demolished*, the king and queen were *decapitated*, and Christianity was *disavowed*. The pen of the most eloquent *historian* could but *ineffectually* describe the horrors that *ensued*, the *torrents* of blood that were *poured out* on the scaffold, or in civil *contention*, and the universal *depravity* that *pervaded* the nation. At length the furious flood burst its banks, and *menaced* the *adjoining* countries. These, however, it must be *admitted*, did not display sufficient *caution*. Their *sovereigns* regarded Louis XVI. and his *privileges* more than they did the French people. The Emperor of Austria, *especially*, *manifested* a determination to *restore* the *royal authority* to its *previous condition*.

CHANGED.

The tranquillity of Europe and of the world was broken by the bursting out of the French Revolution in 1789. In a

very short space of time, the government of France was overthrown, the king and queen were beheaded, and Christianity was disowned. The pen of the most eloquent writer could but faintly describe the horrors that followed, the streams of blood that were shed upon the scaffold or in civil strife, and the universal wickedness that overspread the nation. At length the furious flood burst its banks, and threatened the neighbouring countries. These, however, it must be acknowledged, did not display sufficient care. Their kings thought more of Louis XVI. and his rights than they did of the French people. The Emperor of Austria, above all, shewed a determination to bring back the kingly authority to its former state.

## EXERCISES.

1. *Encouraged by the destruction of the Spanish Armada, the English, in the succeeding year, began to meditate revenge, and Parliament entreated the queen to punish the insult which had been offered by Philip, and carry hostilities into his dominions. An armament of 200 sail was accordingly collected at Plymouth, which received on board a refugee called Don Antonio, a claimant of the crown of Portugal, that had been usurped by Philip. The expedition was placed under the command of Norris and Drake, who sailed directly to the port of Corruna, and captured several ships, but were repulsed from the town with the sacrifice of many valuable lives. The fleet then sailed to the mouth of the Tagus, and the troops marched without opposition to Lisbon, but not a voice was raised for Don Antonio; and the English were ultimately compelled, by destitution and disease, to abandon the enterprise. Of 21,000 men engaged in this disastrous expedition, one-half had perished, yet an attempt was made to conceal the loss, and to convert the defeat into a second triumph over the power of Spain.*

2. Since the *decease* of Mary Stuart, the English Catholics had *concealed* their discontent, and *appeared* to *consider* their cause *desperate*. James VI. of Scotland was *prevented* by the factions in his own country from disturbing England, and his

*policy* consisted in *maintaining* an *amicable relation* between the two *nations*. In these favourable circumstances, Elizabeth *dispatched assistance* to the Protestants of France and Holland. When, in 1593, Henry IV. *announced* his intention of conforming to the *ancient religion*, she *appeared inclined* to quarrel with this prince, and *severely reproached* him for his change of *creed*; but she was gradually *reconciled*, and did not *eventually desert* her old *ally*.

3. In 1594, a discovery was made of two *conspiracies* by the Spaniards against the life of the Queen. She retaliated by *repeating* her exertions in favour of the Dutch and the king of France, by *ravaging* the Spanish *colonies*, and by an *expedition* against Spain itself. In 1596, she *equipped a naval force* of 150 ships, under the command of Lord Effingham, who *proceeded* to Cadiz, and having *defeated* a Spanish fleet that lay in the roads, *gained possession* of the city by *assault*. A *vast amount* of *spoil* fell into the hands of the victors; and it was *estimated* that the *total damage sustained* by the Spaniards on this occasion was no less than twenty millions of ducats.

This exercise can be multiplied from daily lesson.

3. Supply appropriate words in the following elliptical passages.

#### EXERCISES.

1. About the middle of the eighteenth \_\_\_\_\_, when Englishmen \_\_\_\_\_ abroad were, from their rareness, objects of greater \_\_\_\_\_ than now, one, while \_\_\_\_\_ the tour of Europe, \_\_\_\_\_ at Turin. \_\_\_\_\_ out to see the \_\_\_\_\_, he happened to meet a \_\_\_\_\_ of infantry \_\_\_\_\_ from parade. As he \_\_\_\_\_ at the passing troops, a young officer, evidently desirous to make a \_\_\_\_\_ before the stranger, \_\_\_\_\_ his footing in \_\_\_\_\_ one of the water-courses by \_\_\_\_\_ the city is intersected, and in trying to \_\_\_\_\_ himself, \_\_\_\_\_ his hat. The populace laughed, and \_\_\_\_\_ at the Englishman, expecting him to \_\_\_\_\_ too. On the \_\_\_\_\_, he not only his composure, but promptly \_\_\_\_\_ to the spot where the

had rolled, and it up, presented it with an of unaffected kindness to its confused . The received it with a of surprise and gratitude, and to rejoice his company. There was a of applause, and the passed on. Though the of a moment, it every heart: it was an of that genuine politeness which from kind and gentle feelings. On the being dismissed, the captain, who was a young of rank, the circumstance in terms to his colonel. The colonel immediately it to the general in ; and when the returned to his hotel, he an aid-de-camp waiting to his to dinner at head-quarters. In the evening he was to court, at that the most brilliant in Europe, and was with particular . During his subsequent at , he was invited to the of all persons of ; and at his he received letters of to the different states of . Thus a private of moderate , by a act of , was enabled to through a foreign with more real distinction and advantage can be derived from the mere of birth and fortune.

2. We require frequent to induce us to on the shortness and uncertainty of . Such remembrances are highly ; for we have naturally a strong to drive from our all ideas of death. It is, however, to reflect often upon this , which, one day or , must us ; and by frequently and duly it, we shall meet its with firmness, and not overcome by fear. In the of winter, many images of daily themselves before our . Nature is everywhere of those and charms which in delighted our and our souls with . The fields and , where we have so often walked with and inhaled the gentle , that, over a thousand flowers, conveyed the sweetest , are now desolate and . is seen around but one wide of sterility, where no verdure , no variety , and



night usurps the . Perhaps this may be a re-  
 presentation of some now in the pride of , the  
 of intellect, and gaiety of , when old shall  
 weigh heavily them, and all their former vigour,  
 , and alacrity, shall have ; when the infirmities  
 to that state, and a temper by and disap-  
 pointment will no bear the they formerly  
 in, and they no longer possess to render  
 them or even supportable companions. The tedious  
 and days of such an will be a , from the  
 oppression of which every being will long to be .  
 Though the of winter are so , we have no reason  
 to , since there are so few attractions to us to  
 abroad in this ; neither should we regret that  
 the of life is of short , since its is often  
 strewn with and with evils, and many have  
 to the cup of even to the drega.

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## SECTION IX.

### VARIATION OF EXPRESSION AND CONSTRUCTION IN COMPLEX SENTENCES.

1. Vary the expression and construction of the following prose passages, taking care to preserve the sense.

#### EXAMPLE.

When Cyrus, king of Persia, took possession of Sardis, the capital of Lydia, his victorious soldiers proceeded through the town in search of pillage, as the reward of their toils. Some of them entered the palace of Croesus, king of Lydia, for the purpose of seizing that monarch. They found him, not knowing that it was he, and were about to put him to death. Already one of the soldiers had raised his sword to strike him, when his son, who had been dumb from his birth, made such

an effort to speak, that he burst the fetters which had bound his tongue, and cried out, "Stop, barbarian! spare the life of my father!" This cry saved the life of Cræsus, who was immediately led into the presence of the victorious Cyrus.

## CHANGED.

Sardis, the metropolis of the kingdom of Lydia, having been taken by the celebrated Cyrus, king of Persia, his triumphant followers dispersed themselves throughout the city, for the purpose of obtaining plunder as a recompense for the dangers and hardships they had undergone. Some of them, desirous of making a capture of Cræsus, king of Lydia, entered his palace with that intention, where they happened to meet him, without being aware that he was the object of their search. They were just on the point of dispatching him, when his son, who had, until that moment, been destitute of speech, struggled so violently to give utterance to his feelings, that he was no longer dumb, but cried out to the soldier whose weapon was already uplifted to shed the blood of his parent, "Stop, barbarian! spare the life of my father!" This exclamation saved Cræsus from instant death; and he was forthwith led away for the purpose of being brought before Cyrus his conqueror.

## EXERCISES.

1. During an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Pliny the younger was at Misenum with his family. All the inhabitants sought for safety in flight; but, reflecting little on the danger that surrounded himself, Pliny was completely occupied with the means of saving his mother, whom he esteemed more than his life. She entreated him in vain to flee from a place where his destruction was certain. She represented to him that her age and infirmities would prevent her from accompanying him, and that the least delay would expose them both to destruction. Her entreaties were useless: Pliny would rather die than leave his mother in such imminent danger. He seized her against her will, and forced her

along. She yielded to his entreaties, and allowed him to carry her, but reproached herself for retarding his flight.

2. Already the ashes were falling upon them; and the vapour and smoke with which the air was filled, turned day into the darkest night. On entering this gloom, they had nothing to guide their trembling steps but the flashing of the flames that surrounded them. They heard nothing but groans and cries, which rendered the darkness more frightful. But this horrible spectacle could not shake the constancy of Pliny, nor induce him to provide for his own security by deserting his mother. The more she was in danger, the more did he exert himself to comfort her. He supported and carried her in his arms; her frailty roused his courage, and enabled him to make the greatest efforts for her safety. Heaven rewarded so praiseworthy an action, and preserved to him a mother more esteemed than the life which he received from her, and to her a son worthy of being beloved and exhibited as a pattern of filial duty.

3. But the Scottish nation, though conquered, was not subdued, and only waited a favourable opportunity for again raising the standard of independence. Their deliverer appeared in the person of the celebrated popular leader, William Wallace. Having slain an Englishman who had insulted him, he fled into the wilds, where he gathered around him a numerous band of outlaws like himself. His various attacks were so successful, that he was soon looked upon as the national champion. He was now joined by Sir William Douglas at the head of his vassals; and the two chiefs conceived the design of capturing Ormesby, the English justiciary at Scone, the seat of the government. Ormesby escaped; but his treasures and many prisoners fell into the hands of the insurgents. Other powerful leaders now united with Wallace. To these was added, shortly after, the youthful Robert Bruce, the grandson of him who had been Baliol's rival for the crown. Edward took immediate steps to crush this revolt against his power; and a numerous army was sent into Scotland, which came up with the insurgents near Irvine in Ayrshire.

4. When separate tribes, originally small, spread wider and wider by population, till they become neighbours, the slightest differences inflame mutual aversion, and instigate hostilities that never end. Weak tribes unite for defence against the powerful, and become insensibly one people : other tribes are swallowed up by conquest. And thus states become more and more extensive, till they are confined by natural boundaries of seas or mountains. Spain originally contained many small states, which were all brought under the Roman yoke. In later times, it was again possessed by many states, Christian and Mohammedan, continually at war, till by conquest they were united in one great kingdom. Portugal still maintains its independence—a blessing it owes to the weakness of Spain, not to advantage of situation. The small states of Italy were subdued by the Romans, and those of Greece by Philip of Macedon and his son Alexander. Scotland narrowly escaped the grasp of Edward I. of England ; and would at last have been conquered by its more potent neighbour, had not conquest been prevented by union. But, at that rate, have we not reason to dread the union of all nations under one universal monarch? There are several causes that will ever prevent a calamity so dreadful. The local situation of some countries, defended by strong natural barriers, is one of these. Britain is defended by the sea ; and so is Spain, except where divided from France by the Pyrenean mountains. Europe, in general, by many barriers of seas, rivers, and mountains, is fitted for states of moderate extent. Asia, on the other hand, being divided by nature into very large portions, is prepared for extensive monarchies.

This exercise can be multiplied from daily lesson.

2. Express the sentiments contained in the following simple sentences by enlarging them into complex sentences.

EXAMPLE.

The Roman state evidently declined, in proportion to the increase of luxury.

## ENLARGED.

The Roman state continued to flourish so long as it retained its primitive simplicity and severity of manners, but gradually declined with the increase of opulence and luxury.

## EXERCISES.

A volcano in action is one of the grandest spectacles in nature. Man obtains much of his clothing from animals. The island of Staffa is one of the wonders of nature. The Pyramids testify the greatness of the ancient Egyptians. The sagacity of insects is a most interesting subject of contemplation. The seasons afford many a theme for poetry. The resurrection is the basis of the Christian religion. The Pharisees were remarkable for ostentation. The mariner's compass is one of the most important discoveries.

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SECTION X.

## RHETORICAL AND CONVENTIONAL ARRANGEMENT.

The order of words in a sentence is either *Rhetorical* or *Conventional*. The conventional arrangement is used in ordinary discourse; the rhetorical, in poetry and impassioned prose. In rhetorical sentences, the emphatic words are generally placed first.

1. Change the following complex sentences from the conventional to the rhetorical order by placing the adjective first.

## EXAMPLE.

CONVENTIONAL.—The Lord is great, and of great power.

RHETORICAL.—Great is the Lord, and of great power.

## EXERCISES.

The man that findeth wisdom is happy. A little with righteousness is better than great revenues without right.

The delight of the warrior is high, when returning to the bosom of his family. The sleep of the dead is deep: their pillow of dust is low. Thy dwelling is narrow now: the place of thine abode is dark. The gate is wide and the way is broad that leadeth to destruction, and there be many who go in thereat: the gate is strait and the way is narrow which leadeth unto life, and there be few that find it. Her cries were frequent and loud. The voice of thy song is pleasant, thou lonely dweller of the rock.

2. Change the following complex sentences from the conventional to the rhetorical order by placing the adverb first.

EXAMPLE.

CON.—The storm soon burst forth, and lightnings glanced.

RHET.—Soon the storm burst forth, and lightnings glanced.

EXERCISES.

A man is seldom so wicked but he will endeavour to reconcile his actions with his duty. Like the evening sun, the memory of former times often comes on my soul. We do scarcely look around us in life, when our children are matured, and remind us of the grave. He shall hear thy voice no more—awake at thy call no more. I have often heard of Comal, who slew the friend he loved. A scene of woe then ensued, the like of which no eye had seen. The flower of the mountain grows there, and shakes its white head in the breeze. I ought to have doomed this ringleader of sedition to an ignominious death, long, very long before this late hour.

3. Change the following complex sentences from the conventional to the rhetorical order by placing the object before its governing verb:—

EXAMPLE.

CONVENTIONAL.—I implore his pardon, I dread his anger.

RHETORICAL.—His pardon I implore, his anger I dread.

## EXERCISES.

Breathe his praise soft or loud, ye winds, that from four quarters blow. Death has placed upon her bier our blooming princess, whom fancy had decked with the coronet, and under whose sway all bade so fair for the good and the peace of the nation. You may set my fields on fire, and give my children to the sword; you may drive forth myself, a houseless, childless beggar; but you can never conquer the hatred I feel to your oppression. Thou hast presumed bold deed, adventurous Eve, and provoked great peril. I shall neither attempt to palliate nor deny the atrocious crime of being a young man, which the honourable gentleman has, with such spirit and decency, charged upon me. I did not expect such treatment from him who had formerly been my friend.

4. Change the following complex sentences from the conventional to the rhetorical order by placing the prepositional adjunct first.

## EXAMPLE.

CON.—The chief lay beneath an oak, resting from the strife.

RHET.—Beneath an oak lay the chief, resting from the strife.

## EXERCISES.

I compass thy grave with three steps, O thou, who wast so great before! God withdraws his favour and the light of his countenance from the sinner. I behold all full of courage, on what side soever I turn my eyes. The dark browed warriors came around him, and struck the shield of joy. Every office of beneficence and humanity is a pleasure to him who is prompted by virtuous sensibility. I call on you, ye heroes, who have lost so much blood in the service of your country. He stands over a distant stream, the tear hanging in his eye. The chief drew his sword from his side, and bade the battle move. Let it be one great aim, in the conduct of life, to shew that every thing you do proceeds from yourself, not from your passions.

5. Change the following passages from the conventional to the rhetorical order by placing the emphatic words in their proper position :—

## EXAMPLE.

The wind and the rain are past : the noon of day is calm. The clouds are divided in heaven. The inconstant sun flies over the green hills. The stream of the hill comes down red through the stony vale. Thy murmurs, O stream, are sweet ! but the voice I hear is more sweet. It is the voice of Alpin, the son of song, mourning for the dead ! His head of age is bent ; his tearful eye is red.

## CHANGED.

The wind and the rain are past : calm is the noon of day. The clouds are divided in heaven. Over the green hills flies the inconstant sun. Red through the stony vale comes down the stream of the hill. Sweet are thy murmurs, O stream ! but more sweet is the voice I hear. It is the voice of Alpin, the son of song, mourning for the dead. Bent is his head of age ; red his tearful eye.

## EXERCISES.

1. The white sailed ships of Fingal now appear from the grey mist of the ocean. The grove of their masts is high, as they nod by turns on the rolling wave. Swaran saw them from the hill. He returned from the sons of Erin. As the resounding sea ebbs through the hundred isles of Inistore ; so loud, so vast, so immense, the sons of Lochlin returned against the king. But Cuthullin sank in Cromla's wood, bending, weeping, sad and slow, and mourned his fallen friends. He feared the face of Fingal, who was wont to greet him from the fields of renown ! " How many of my heroes lie there ! the chiefs of Erin's race ! they that were cheerful in the hall, when the sound of the shells arose ! I shall find their steps in the heath no more. I shall hear their



voice in the chase no more. They who were my friends are pale, silent, low on bloody beds."

2. My eye now rested on the venerable pile of building before me: it seemed as yesterday since the master of that stately mansion stood at the gate to welcome my arrival; and now, where was he? Gone—and for ever! The accents of his voice were never to be heard again; my eye was to behold him no more. A slight breeze agitated the naked branches for a moment, as these thoughts passed through my mind: it helped to complete the work of desolation; and several of the still remaining leaves were wafted to my feet. How indiscriminately the pride of the forest, the majestic oak, the trembling aspen, the graceful poplar, with all the tribe of inferior shrubs, were here mingled. All that remained of their once gay foliage lay here—one undistinguishable mass of decay, with no mark to point out to which they had belonged. And shall Death, the great leveller, not reduce us to the same state of equality? What are the great, the noble, the learned, the beautiful, more than the mean, the lowly and the worthless, when they lay down their heads in the grave? They leave a name behind them for a short time, and the best beloved are then soon forgotten!

6. Change the following poetical passages from the rhetorical to the conventional arrangement, altering such expressions as are not allowable in prose:—

#### EXAMPLES.

With hasty step the farmer ran;  
And close beside the fire they place  
The poor half-frozen beggar man,  
With shaking limbs and blue pale face.  
The little children flocking came,  
And chafed his frozen hands in theirs;  
And busily the good old dame  
A comfortable mess prepares.

**In pensive guise**

Oft let me wander o'er the russet mead,  
 And through the saddened grove, where scarce is heard  
 One dying strain to cheer the woodman's toil.

**TRANSPOSED.**

The farmer ran with hasty steps ; and they place the poor half-frozen beggar man, with his shaking limbs and blue pale face, close beside the fire. The little children came flocking round him, and chafed his frozen hands in theirs, while the good old dame busily prepares a comfortable mess.

Let me often wander in pensive guise over the russet meadow and through the saddened grove, where one dying strain is scarcely heard to cheer the woodman's toil.

**EXERCISES.**

When Israel, of the Lord beloved,  
 Out from the land of bondage came,  
 Her father's God before her moved,  
 An awful guide, in smoke and flame.

By day, along the astonished lands,  
 The clouded pillar glided slow ;  
 By night, Arabia's crimsoned sands  
 Returned the fiery pillar's glow.

There rose the choral hymn of praise,  
 And trump and timbrel answered keen :  
 And Zion's daughters poured their lays  
 With priests' and warriors' voice between.

No portents now our foes amaze,  
 Forsaken Israel wanders lone ;  
 Our fathers would not know thy ways,  
 And Thou hast left them to their own.

But present still, though now unseen ;  
 When brightly shines the prosperous day,  
 Be thoughts of thee a cloudy screen  
 To temper the deceitful ray.

And, oh ! when stoops on Judah's path,  
 In shade and storm, the frequent night,  
 Be Thou, long-suffering, slow to wrath,  
 A burning and a shining light.

Our harps we left by Babel's streams,  
The tyrant's jest, the Gentile's scorn ;  
No censer round our altar beams,  
And mute are timbrel, trump, and horn.  
But Thou hast said: " The blood of goat,  
The flesh of rams, I will not prize ;  
A contrite heart, an humble thought,  
Are mine accepted sacrifice."

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O'er the wide prospect as I gazed around,  
Sudden I heard a wild promiscuous sound,  
Like broken thunders that at distance roar,  
Or billows murmuring on the hollow shore :  
Then, gazing up, a glorious pile beheld,  
Whose towering summit ambient clouds concealed.  
High on a rock of ice the structure lay,  
Steep its ascent, and slippery was the way.  
The wondrous rock like Parian marble shone,  
And seemed, to distant sight, of solid stone.  
Inscriptions here of various names I viewed,  
The greater part by hostile time subdued !  
Yet wide was spread their fame in ages past,  
And poets once had promised they should last.  
Some, fresh engraved, appeared of wits renowned :  
I looked again, nor could their trace be found.  
Critics I saw, that other names deface,  
And fix their own, with labour, in their place :  
Their own, like others, soon their place resigned,  
Or disappeared, and left the first behind.  
Nor was the work impaired by storms alone,  
But felt the approaches of too warm a sun ;  
For Fame, impatient of extremes, decays  
Not more by envy than excess of praise.  
Yet part no injuries of Heaven could feel,  
Like crystal, faithful to the graving steel ;  
The rock's high summit, in the temple's shade,  
Nor heat could melt, nor beating storm invade.

Their names, inscribed unnumbered ages past,  
From time's first birth, with time itself shall last ;  
These, ever new, nor subject to decays,  
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days.

Thee, next they sang, of all creation first,  
Begotten Son, Divine similitude,  
In whose conspicuous count'nance, without cloud,  
Made visible, th' Almighty Father shines,  
Whom else no creature can behold : on thee  
Impressed th' effulgence of his glory 'bides,  
Transfused on thee, his ample Spirit rests.  
He Heav'n of Heav'ns, and all the pow'rs therein,  
By thee created, and by thee threw down  
Th' aspiring dominations : thou that day  
Thy Father's dreadful thunder did'st not spare,  
Nor stop thy flaming chariot-wheels, that shook  
Heav'n's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks  
Thou drov'st of warring angels disarrayed.  
Back from pursuit thy pow'rs with loud acclaim  
Thee only extoll'd, Son of thy Father's might,  
To execute fierce vengeance on his foes,  
Not so on Man : Him thro' their malice fall'n,  
Father of mercy and grace, thou did'st not doom  
So strictly, but much more to pity incline ;  
No sooner did thy dear and only Son  
Perceive thee purposed not to doom frail man  
So strictly, but much more to pity inclined,  
He to appease thy wrath, and end the strife  
Of mercy and justice in thy face discern'd,  
Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat  
Second to thee, offered himself to die  
For man's offence. O unexampled love !  
Love nowhere to be found less than Divine !  
Hail, Son of God, Saviour of men ! thy name  
Shall be the copious matter of my song  
Henceforth, and never shall my harp thy praise  
Forget, nor from thy Father's praise disjoin.

# BOOK III.

## ON PUNCTUATION AND DICTATION.

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### SECTION I.

#### EXPLANATION OF PUNCTUATION.

PUNCTUATION is the art of dividing a discourse into clauses, members, and sentences, by means of certain marks called points.

The principal points are—

The Comma,	,	The Interrogation,	?
The Semicolon,	;	The Exclamation,	!
The Colon,	:	The Dash,	—
The Period,	.	The Parenthesis,	( )

#### THE COMMA.

The Comma indicates the slightest pause in the construction of a discourse, and is generally used in the following circumstances.

I. When the subject is part of a sentence, or otherwise consists of a great many words, it is often separated from the verb by a comma; as, That it is our

duty to cultivate piety towards God, admits not of any doubt.

II. Nouns in apposition, when accompanied by adjuncts, are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, Homer, the greatest poet of antiquity, is said to have been blind. When unaccompanied by adjuncts, the comma is not required; as, The Poet Homer is said to have been blind.

III. The simple members of a complex sentence are generally separated by commas; as, Italy is a large peninsula, bounded on the north by the Alps. The command being given, the soldiers rushed upon the enemy. Whether he visits us in tempesta, or smiles upon us in serenity, the Almighty is alike the Father and the Benefactor of the Creation. When the members are very closely connected, the comma is not required; as, Religion purifies and refines the affections. Modesty is a quality which adorns human nature.

IV. Parenthetical and explanatory phrases, certain adverbs and adverbial phrases, are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, "Marriage," says the Spectator, "enlarges the scene of our happiness and miseries." The king, in the meantime, learns the disasters of his army. It soon became evident, however, that he could not accomplish his design. My own opinion, at least, favours the proposal.

V. Words of the same part of speech following each other in the same sentence, without a conjunction, are separated by commas; as, She is a discreet,

benevolent, and pious woman. Couches, baskets, mats, bags, and brushes, are made from the leaves of the date tree.

VI. Words of the same part of speech following each other in pairs are separated by commas; as, Anarchy and confusion, poverty and distress, desolation and ruin, are the consequences of civil war. Truth is fair and artless, simple and sincere, uniform and consistent.

VII. Words denoting the persons or objects in a direct address are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, Remember, my son, that human life is the journey of a day. Rejoice, O young man, in thy strength!

VIII. When a verb is understood, its place is often supplied by a comma; as, To err is human; to forgive, divine.

IX. An indirect quotation is separated by a comma; as, It is the property of a fool to say, that he had no thought.

X. Inverted commas are used to denote a direct quotation; as, "Sir," says the dervise, "give me leave to ask your majesty a question or two."

### *The Semicolon.*

The Semicolon indicates a greater pause in the construction of a discourse than the comma, and is generally used in the following circumstances.

I. When the members of a complex sentence express distinct propositions that are independent of each other, but have immediate reference to the subject of discourse, they are separated by semicolons; as, A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity. Listen to the affectionate counsels of your parents; treasure up their precepts; respect their riper judgments; and endeavour to merit the approbation of the wise and good. Is it not in the highest degree interesting to find, that the power which keeps the earth in its shape and in its path, extends over all the other worlds that compose the universe; that the same power keeps the moon in her path round the earth; that the same power causes the tides upon our earth and the peculiar form of the earth itself; and that, after all, it is the same power which makes a stone fall to the ground?

II. Antithetical clauses are generally separated by a semicolon; as, Learning is preferable to riches; but virtue is preferable to both. When the subject is not expressed in the second clause, a comma only is required; as, The work progresses slowly, but surely.

III. When one clause is added to another, not to complete the sense, but merely to explain or illustrate what has been said, it is generally separated by a semicolon; as, Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth. Green is the most refreshing colour to the eye; therefore Providence has made it the common dress of nature. The ostrich as much resembles a quadruped as a bird; and, at a distance, it is often mistaken for a camel.



*The Colon.*

The Colon indicates a greater pause in the construction of a discourse than the semicolon, and is generally used in the following circumstances.

I. When part of a sentence, which is complete in sense and construction, is followed by some remark or illustration that is not introduced by a conjunction, it is separated by a colon; as, No man should be too positive: the wisest are often deceived. When the conjunction is expressed, the semicolon is used; as, No man should be too positive; for the wisest are often deceived.

II. When a sentence contains a series of distinct propositions, and concludes with a clause upon which they all depend, that clause is separated by a colon; as, That the diamond should be made of the same material as coal; that water should be chiefly composed of an inflammable substance; that acids should be almost all formed of different kinds of air; and that one of those acids, whose strength can dissolve almost any of the metals, should be made of the self-same ingredients with the common air we breathe: these, surely, are things to excite the wonder of any reflecting mind.

III. The colon is generally used before a direct quotation; as, The Scriptures give us an amiable representation of the Deity in these words: "God is love."

*The Period.*

The Period indicates a greater pause in the con-

struction of a discourse than the colon, and is generally used in the following circumstances.

I. When a sentence is complete, it is terminated by a period, unless it is interrogative or exclamatory ; as, The wants of infancy are numerous. The testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.

II. The period is used after abbreviations; as, D.D., Rev.

*Interrogation, Exclamation, Dash, and Parenthesis.*

I. The Point of Interrogation is placed at the end of a sentence that asks a question ; as, Can riches make a man happy? Who can, by searching, find out God?

II. The Point of Exclamation is placed after words that express some emotion ; as, How are the mighty fallen! What lonely magnificence stretches around!

III. The Dash is used to mark an abrupt or unexpected turn in a sentence ; as,

And one—o'er her the myrtle showers  
Its leaves, by soft winds fanned.

IV. The Parenthesis is used to enclose some explanatory word or phrase introduced into the middle of a sentence, but not necessary to the construction ; as, The vapour of water (steam) upon cooling becomes a liquid.

The bliss of man (could pride that blessing find)  
Is not to act or think beyond mankind.

The Dash and Parenthesis are chiefly used in rhetorical composition.

### *The Paragraph.*

The paragraph marks a greater pause in the construction of a discourse than the period, and is indicated by an indented line.

The paragraph is used to divide a discourse into distinct parts, the sentences of which are closely connected in narrative or sentiment.

The following narrative, given as an example, contains three paragraphs:—

Henry V., King of England, when Prince of Wales, abandoned himself to the society of dissolute and riotous men, freely participating in all their disorderly actions. One of his companions, having been guilty of some offence against the laws, was tried and condemned by Sir William Gascoigne. The prince personally exerted himself in favour of his friend; and, on the refusal of the judge to accede to his wishes, forgot himself so far as to strike him on the bench. Sir William, disregarding the rank of the prince, and without considering the danger of offending the king, his father, instantly committed him to prison.

Having recovered his temper, the prince became fully conscious of his error, and submitted to the punishment inflicted on him, being well aware that, in such circumstances, he was entitled to no consideration on account of his rank.

The king, on being informed of the circumstance, thus expressed his feelings: "How happy am I in having a magistrate who has the courage to administer justice with impartiality; and still more, in having a son who does not rebel against a just sentence."

The following characters are also employed in composition.

The apostrophe (') indicates the omission of one or more letters in a word ; as, *Mov'd* for Moved.

The hyphen (-) is used to connect compound words ; as, Tooth-brush. It is also placed at the end of a line to connect part of a word with the remainder in the next line.

The ellipsis (—) shews that some letters or words are to be supplied.

The brace { is used to enclose words or lines that have reference to something in common.

Brackets or crotchets [ ] are used to enclose a word or sentence to be explained, or the explanation itself, to supply some deficiency or rectify some mistake.

The diæresis (¨) is used when two vowels come together making distinct syllables ; as, *Aërial*.

The index or hand (☞) points to something that requires particular attention.

The asterisk (\*), the dagger (†), the double dagger (‡), the section (§), the parallels (||), and the paragraph (¶), direct the attention to some note on the margin or at the bottom of the page.

Italic characters are chiefly employed when words are to be made emphatic.

The caret (^) is used to indicate the omission of words in manuscript.

### *Capital Letters.*

Capital letters are used in the following circumstances.

1. Names of the Supreme Being, and pronouns that refer to Him.

2. All proper nouns, and adjectives derived from them.

3. Names of the days of the week and of the months of the year.

4. Names of objects personified.

5. Any very important word ; as, The Reformation.

6. Every word in the title of a book.

7. The first word of every sentence.

8. The first word of every line of poetry.

9. The first word of an example or a direct quotation.

10. The pronoun I and the interjection O.

11. Single letters forming abbreviations ; as, D.D.

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Every line in a discourse must conclude with the last letter of a word or syllable.

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## SECTION II.

### EXERCISES IN PUNCTUATION.

#### *The Comma.*

Supply the points omitted in the following paragraphs, and correct those which are wrong.

· I. The soil of the earth, is not the same in all places. To do unto others, as we would be done unto is the sum of our duty towards our fellow-creatures. To indulge in continual regrets for what cannot be remedied is only magnifying the evil. The God of our faith, dwells in light inaccessible. The fragment study, of the great volume of nature, is sufficiently

worth the attention of man. That men are afflicted with sorrow and misery is frequently the consequence of their own actions.

II. Beware of pleasure the mother of all evils. Milton, the poet, was afflicted with blindness. Sir Isaac Newton, the eminent astronomer was remarkable for his modesty. Howard the celebrated philanthropist was no less distinguished for courage than benevolence. King, John of France, was taken prisoner in battle. Charles V. King of Spain and Emperor of Germany died in a convent. Socrates the Greek philosopher, never gave way to anger. The Roman emperor, Severus, died at York.

III. An embattled wall fortified with towers encompassed the city of Jerusalem. The creation demonstrates the power, and wisdom of the Deity. The bodies of the greater part of insects are composed of several rings which close on each other and have a share in all the motions of the animal. The righteous shall flourish, like the palm tree. The soil of Campania being full of sulphur the water contracts a disagreeable taste. Virtue strengthens in adversity moderates in prosperity supports in sickness and comforts in the hour of death. The study of astronomy expands, and elevates the mind. The less we are able to comprehend the works of nature the more eagerly should we seize every opportunity of inquiring into them. He is a good man, who readily forgives an injury. If the world were to see our real motives we should be ashamed of some of our best actions. When I stand upon the summit of some lofty cliff and see the star of day rise slowly out of the ocean I feel a mingled sensation of sublimity and adoration.

IV. It is quite unnecessary indeed to insist further upon the point. Consider on the other hand the advantages of truth. "A faithful friend" it is beautifully said "is the medicine of life." Mountains then we find are essential to the due preservation of the earth. With respect to man no doubt there are many new things which take place in the earth. In the first place let us represent to ourselves the immense space, in which the heavenly bodies are placed. In

short the wisdom, and goodness of God are conspicuous in all parts of the creation. Avoid as much as possible the company of the wicked. "Habit" says the proverb "is a second nature."

V. The principal metals, are gold silver mercury copper iron tin, and lead. The cocoa-nut tree supplies the inhabitants with bread milk and oil. We should live soberly righteously and piously in the present world. The soul can understand will imagine see hear love, and discourse. A man that is temperate generous valiant faithful and honest may at the same time have wit humour mirth and good-breeding. The characteristics of chivalry, were valour humanity courtesy justice and honour. Power riches and prosperity are sometimes conferred on the worst of men.

VI. The wise, and the foolish the virtuous, and the evil the learned, and the ignorant the temperate, and the profligate must often be blended together. Absalom's beauty Jonathan's love David's valour and Solomon's wisdom though faintly amiable in the creature are found in unspeakable perfection in the Creator. Manners and customs virtues and vices knowledge and ignorance principles and habits are with little variation transmitted from one generation to another. He alternately commanded and entreated threatened and implored defied and flattered. Death levels the rich, and the poor, the proud, and the humble, the strong, and the feeble, the young, and the old.

VII. Go on young men and pursue the study of learning. Learn good people, what a virtue it is to live on a little. My son give me thy heart. Observe I beseech you men of Athens how different your conduct appears, from the practices of your ancestors. Romans countrymen and lovers! Hear me for my cause. Go then ye defenders of your country accompanied with every auspicious omen. Stop O mighty stream in thy course! Go to the ant thou sluggard. Once more unto the breach dear friends once more!

VIII. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. Poverty is apt to betray a man into envy; riches into arrogance. The vineyards of

France, may be called our gardens; the Spice Islands our hot-beds; the Persians our silk weavers; and the Chinese our potters. Meekness controls our angry passions; candour our severe judgments. The Egyptian style of building, is derived from the cavern or mound; the Chinese from the tent; the Grecian from the wooden cabin; and the Gothic from the bower of trees.

IX. The poet says that anger is a short madness. Ovid says that it is a sort of pleasure to weep. Swift observes that no wise man, ever wished himself younger. It is written by Solomon that the wise shall inherit glory. It is remarked by Pope that fools have an itching to deride. It is an ancient saying that history is philosophy, teaching by example. Hannibal acted upon the maxim that the Romans could be conquered only at Rome.

X. You are old Father William the young man cried. Vanity of vanities saith the preacher all is vanity. The Emperor exclaimed to those around him: My friends I have lost a day! The preacher first broke silence with the following quotation: Socrates died like a philosopher; Jesus Christ like a God. Descending from his throne and ascending the scaffold he said: Live incomparable pair. The mountain before thee said he is the Hill of Science.

### *Semicolon.*

I. The Dutch have a saying that thefts never enrich, alms never impoverish, prayers hinder no work. The most remarkable precious stones are the diamond which is colourless and transparent, the sapphire blue, the topaz yellow, the amethyst purple, and the garnet a deep red. The first nations who paid attention to architecture were the Babylonians who built the Temple of Belus and the hanging gardens, the Assyrians who filled Nineveh with splendid buildings, the Phœnicians whose cities were adorned with magnificent structures, and the Israelites whose temple was considered wonderful. There are tears for his love joy for his fortune honour for his valour and death for his ambition.

II. His manner was humble, but his spirit was haughty.



When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice, but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn. The duty of a soldier is to obey his general ; not to direct him. Your enemies may be formidable by their numbers and their power, but He who is with you is mightier than they. We have taken up arms not to betray our country but to defend it. The dog wolf and bear are sometimes known to live on vegetables or farinaceous food but the lion the tiger the leopard and other animals of this class devour nothing but flesh.

III. Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted. Mary was impatient of contradiction, because she had been accustomed from her infancy to be treated as a queen. Too much anxiety to avoid evils often brings them upon us, and we frequently cause misfortunes by the very efforts we make to escape them. A great advantage in the manufacture of almost every article is the division of labour for when each man has only one thing to do he soon acquires great neatness and proficiency in the performance. Gold the most precious metal is found in every part of the world but the most productive mines are those of America and the East Indies.

### *Colon.*

I. Choose what is most fit, custom will make it most agreeable. I do not repine at my condition, it is the decree of Heaven. Guard with vigilance against the habit of procrastination, nothing is more injurious to success in life. The origin of a virtuous and happy life is derived from early years ; whoever would reap happiness in old age must plant virtue in youth. To reason with him was vain he was infatuated. Do not flatter yourself with the idea of perfect happiness there is no such thing in the world.

II. The feebleness of the body and the weakness of the mind the dimness of the eye and the failure of the limbs the restless night and the day that can no longer be enjoyed ; these are some of the frailties and afflictions of old age as described by the sacred Preacher. Since man is on his very entrance into the world the most helpless of all creatures since

he is for a series of years entirely dependent on the support and protection of others, and since he must at last be laid down in the dust from which he was taken, how vain and absurd does it appear that such a being should indulge in worldly pride!

III. In my youth I saw the sepulchre of Cyrus, which bore this inscription; I am Cyrus, he who subdued the Persian empire. Tiberius interrupted him with astonishment; Can these be the sentiments of Belisarius! The apostle thus gives expression to the intensity of his emotion O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death? The patriot thus addressed the assembly, My friends we are brought to great straits this day.

### *Period.*

I. Death is the king of terrors religion breathes a spirit of gentleness and affability a man cannot live pleasantly unless he lives wisely and honestly honour glory and immortality are promised to virtue the happiness allotted to man in his present state is indeed faint and low compared with his immortal prospects it is miserable we think to be deprived of the light of the sun to be shut out from life and conversation and to be laid in the cold grave a prey to corruption and the reptiles of the earth the happiness of the dead however most assuredly is affected by none of these circumstances nor is it the thought of these things which can disturb the profound serenity of their repose.

II. The student obtained the degree of AM Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus AD 70 At the death of Charles IV of France his nearest heirs were his sister Isabella mother of Edward III and his cousin-german Philip of Valois Then shall the kingdom of Heaven be likened unto ten virgins Mat xxv 1

### *Interrogation, Exclamation, Dash, and Parenthesis.*

I. Approach O man and try what thy wisdom and thy power can execute. Canst thou make one tree to blossom

or one leaf to germinate. Canst thou call from the earth the smallest blade of grass or order the tulip to rise in all its splendour. Contemplate these flowers. Examine them with attention Can they be more perfect Can their colours be more beautifully blended or their forms be more elegantly proportioned Can the pencil of the painter equal the warmth of the blossoming peach or imitate the richness of the cherry-tree in bloom So far from imitating no one can conceive all the beauties of nature?

II. How delightful is the face of nature when the morning light first dawns upon a country embosomed in snow. The thick mist which obscured the earth and concealed every object from our view, at once vanishes! How beautiful to see the hills the forests and the groves all sparkling in white What a delightful combination these objects present Observe the brilliancy of those hedges See the lofty trees bending beneath their dazzling burden The surface of the earth appears one vast plain mantled in white and splendid array!

III. Here lies the great false marble where. Our fathers each man was a god. And we shall we die in our chains. If thou beest he but oh how fallen.

And thou the billows' queen even thy proud form  
On our glad sight no more perchance may swell.

IV. He gained from Heaven 'twas all he wished a friend  
The distance of the nearest of these fixed stars or suns for  
suns they are proved to be is at least twenty billion miles  
What are our views of all worldly things and the same appearances they would always have if the same thoughts were always predominant when a sharp or tedious sickness has set death before our eyes and the last hour seems to be approaching.

#### *The Paragraph.*

Supply all the points omitted in the following narrative and separate it into paragraphs.

In that season of the year when the serenity of the sky the various fruits which cover the ground the discoloured foliage

of the trees and all the sweet but fading graces of inspiring autumn open the mind to benevolence and dispose it to contemplation I was wandering in a beautiful and romantic country till curiosity began to give way to weariness sitting down on the fragment of a rock overgrown with moss the rustling of the falling leaves the dashing of waters and the hum of the distant city soothed my mind into tranquillity and as I was indulging in the agreeable reveries which the objects around me naturally inspired I was insensibly overcome by sleep. I immediately fancied myself in a vast extended plain in the middle of which arose a mountain whose height surpassed any of my previous conceptions it was covered with a multitude of people chiefly youth many of whom pressed forwards with the liveliest expressions of ardour in their countenance though the way was in many places steep and difficult I observed that those who had just begun to climb the hill thought themselves not far from the top but as they proceeded new hills were continually rising to their view till the mountain at length appeared to lose itself in the clouds as I was gazing on these things with astonishment my good genius suddenly appeared the mountain before thee said he is the Hill of Science on the top is the temple of Truth whose head is above the clouds and a veil of pure light covers her face observe the progress of her votaries be silent and attentive I saw that the only regular approach to the mountain was by a gate called the Gate of Languages it was kept by a woman of a pensive and thoughtful appearance whose lips were continually moving as if she repeated something to herself her name was Memory on entering this first enclosure I was stunned with a confused murmur of jarring voices and dissonant sounds which increased upon me to such a degree that I was utterly confounded and could compare the noise to nothing but the confusion of tongues at Babel after contemplating these things I turned my eyes towards the top of the mountain where the air was always pure and exhilarating where the path was shaded with laurels and other evergreens and the effulgence

which beamed from the face of the goddess seemed to shed a glory round her votaries happy said I are those who are permitted to ascend the mountain while I was pronouncing this exclamation with uncommon ardour I saw standing beside me a form of diviner features and a more benign radiance happier said she are those whom Virtue conducts to the mansions of Content what said I does Virtue then reside in the vale I am found said she in the vale and I illuminate the mountain I cheer the cottager at his toil and inspire the sage at his meditation I mingle in the crowd of cities and bless the hermit in his cell I have a temple in every heart that owns my influence and to him that wishes for me I am already present Science may raise you to eminence but I alone can guide to felicity while the goddess was thus speaking I stretched out my arms towards her with a vehemence which broke my slumbers the chill dews were falling around me and the shades of evening stretched over the landscape I hastened homeward and resigned the night to silence and meditation.

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### SECTION III.

#### DICTION.

I. Write to dictation the following narrative, inserting the points and capital letters, and forming the paragraphs.

Edward III., after the battle of Cressy, laid siege to Calais. He had fortified his camp in so impregnable a manner, that all the efforts of France proved ineffectual to raise the siege or throw succours into the city. The citizens, under Count Vienne, their gallant governor, made an admirable defence. France had now put the sickle into her second harvest, since Edward, with this victorious army, sat down before the town. The eyes of all Europe were intent on the issue. At length, famine did more for Edward than arms. After suffering the

most dreadful calamities, they resolved to attempt the enemy's camp. They boldly sallied forth; the English joined battle; and, after a long and desperate engagement, Count Vienne was taken prisoner, and the citizens who survived the slaughter retired within their gates.

The command now devolving upon Eustace St Pierre, a man of mean birth, but of exalted virtue, he offered to capitulate with Edward, provided he permitted them to depart with life and liberty. Edward, to avoid the imputation of cruelty, consented to spare the inhabitants, provided they delivered up to him six of their principal citizens with halters about their necks, as victims of atonement for that spirit of rebellion with which they had inflamed the people.

When his messenger Sir Walter Mauny delivered the terms, consternation and pale dismay were impressed on every countenance. To a long and dead silence, deep sighs and groans succeeded, till Eustace St Pierre, ascending an eminence, thus addressed the assembly: "My friends, we are brought to great straits this day. Is there any expedient left, whereby we may avoid the guilt and infamy of delivering up those who have suffered every misery with you, or the desolation and horror of a sacked city? There is, my friends; there is one expedient left! Is there any here to whom virtue is dearer than life? Let him offer himself an oblation for the safety of his people. He shall not fail of a blessed approbation from that Power who offered up his only Son for the salvation of mankind."

He spoke; but a universal silence ensued. Each man looked around for the example of that virtue and magnanimity which all wished to approve in themselves, though they wanted the resolution. At length St Pierre resumed: "I doubt not that there are many here more zealous of this martyrdom than I can be; though the station to which I am raised by the captivity of Lord Vienne invests me with a right to be the first in giving up my life for your sakes. I give it freely; I give it cheerfully. Who comes next?" "Your son," exclaimed a youth not yet come to maturity. "Ah!

my child!" cried St Pierre; "I am then twice sacrificed. But no; thy years are few, but full, my son. The victim of virtue has reached the utmost purpose and goal of mortality! Who next, my friends? This is the hour of heroes." "Your kinsman," cried John de Aire. "Your kinsman," cried James Wissant. "Your kinsman," cried Peter Wissant. "Ah!" exclaimed Sir Walter Manny, bursting into tears, "why was not I a citizen of Calais?" The sixth victim was still wanting, but was quickly supplied by lot from numbers who were now emulous of so ennobling an example.

The keys of the city were then delivered to Sir Walter. He took the six prisoners into his custody; then ordered the gates to be opened, and gave charge to his attendants to conduct the remaining citizens with their families through the camp of the English. Before they departed, however, they desired permission to take the last adieu of their deliverers. What a parting! What a scene! They crowded about St Pierre and his fellow-prisoners. They embraced; they clung around; they fell prostrate before them; they groaned; they wept aloud; and the joint clamour of their mourning passed the gates of the city, and was heard throughout the English camp.

This exercise can be multiplied at pleasure.

## SECTION IV.

CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES TO ILLUSTRATE  
PUNCTUATION.

## EXERCISES.

1. Write six sentences in each of which a comma is required.
2. Write six sentences in each of which two commas are required.
3. Write six sentences in each of which three commas are required.
4. Write six sentences in each of which four commas are required.
5. Write six sentences in each of which a semicolon is required.
6. Write six sentences in each of which a colon is required.
7. Write six sentences in each of which a point of interrogation is required.
8. Write six sentences in each of which a point of exclamation is required.
9. Write from memory the Lord's Prayer, inserting the points.
10. Write from memory the second, third, fourth, fifth, and tenth commandments, inserting the points.
11. Write from memory the first, twenty-third, and hundredth psalms, inserting the points.



# BOOK IV.

## ON SIMPLE NARRATIVE.

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### SECTION I.

#### FABLES.

Write Fables from the following heads.

#### EXAMPLE.

##### THE SICK LION, THE WOLF, AND THE FOX.

The lion—the surfeit—the disorder—the visits—the condolence—the absence—the accusation—the wrath—the arrival—the discovery—the excuse—the prescription—the experiment—the victim—the moral.

#### FABLE.

A lion, having surfeited himself with feasting, was seized with a dangerous disorder. The beasts of the forest flocked in great numbers to express their concern on the occasion; and scarcely one was absent except the fox. The wolf, an ill-natured and malicious animal, embraced this opportunity to accuse him of disrespect and disloyalty to his majesty, so that the lion's wrath was beginning to kindle. At this moment the fox happened to arrive, and discovered what had been going on, from having overheard a part of the wolf's discourse. He therefore very cunningly excused himself in the following manner: "Some people," said he, "may pretend

great affection for your majesty, and think they do you a service by idle words. For my part, I have been unable to present myself sooner, on account of my endeavours to find a cure for your trouble. I have consulted every physician I could find, and they all agree that the only remedy is a plaster made of part of a wolf's skin, taken warm from his back and applied to your majesty's stomach." It was immediately agreed that the experiment should be made, and the unfortunate wolf accordingly fell a victim to his own malicious intention. We may learn from this, that if we would be safe from harm ourselves, we should never meditate mischief against others.

## EXERCISES.

## 1. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

The meeting—the stream—the quarrel—the result—the moral.

## 2. THE FOX AND THE CROW.

The cheese—the tree—the fox—the flattery—the result—the moral.

## 3. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

The vineyard—the grapes—the fox—the disappointment—the moral.

## 4. THE JACKDAW IN BORROWED FEATHERS.

The discontent—the borrowed feathers—the discovery—the result—the moral.

## 5. THE BOYS AND THE FROGS.

The boys—the pond—the stones—the frog—the moral.

## 6. THE GRATEFUL CRANE.

The crane—the net—the dog—the escape—the gratitude—the advice—the bone—the recompense—the moral.

## 7. THE OLD MAN AND THE BUNDLE OF STICKS.

The sons—the disagreement—the deathbed—the  
meeting—the advice—the bundle—the command—  
the failure—the single stick—the moral.

## 8. THE HORSE AND THE STAG.

The horse—the man—the bridle—the revenge—the  
boast—the mistake—the moral.

## 9. THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

The lion—the mouse—the disturbance—the rage—  
the fear—the pardon—the net—the recompense—  
the moral.

## 10. THE STAG AND THE HORNS.

The lake—the shadow—the horns—the legs—the  
hounds—the chase—the thicket—the capture—the  
reflection—the moral.

## 11. THE CLOWN AND THE GOURD.

The clown—the gourd—the acorn—the reflection—  
the sleep—the blow—the conviction—the moral.

## 12. THE LARK AND THE FIELD OF CORN.

The corn-field—the lark—the young—the danger—  
the farmer—the son—the neighbours—the rela-  
tions—the resolution—the removal—the moral.

## 13. THE FARMER AND HIS SONS.

The deathbed—the sons—the treasure—the field—  
the produce—the profit—the moral.

## 14. MERCURY AND THE AXE.

The carpenter—the axe—the river—the petition—  
the honesty—the reward—the second carpenter  
—the dishonesty—the disappointment—the moral.

## 15. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.

The dog—the river—the flesh—the shadow—the loss—the moral.

## 16. THE SUN AND THE WIND.

The contest—the traveller—the cloak—the wind—the sun—the victory—the moral.

## 17. THE FROG AND THE OX.

The frog—the envy—the attempt—the failure—the persistence—the consequence—the moral.

## 18. THE HUSBANDMAN AND THE SNAKE.

The husbandman—the frost—the snake—the tenderness—the return—the moral.

## 19. THE BOY AND THE BUTTERFLY.

The butterfly—the pursuit—the escape—the tulip—the capture—the disappointment—the moral.

## 20. THE FOX AND THE GOAT.

The fox—the well—the dilemma—the goat—the conversation—the fraud—the victim—the escape—the moral.

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## SECTION II.

## STORIES.

Write Stories from the following heads.

## EXAMPLE.

## RESPECT DUE TO OLD AGE.

Athens—the play—the old man—the young Athenians—the invitation—the jest—the ridicule—the retreat—the Lacedemonians—the respect—the compunction—the applause—the exclamation.

## STORY.

It happened at Athens, during the public representation of a play, that an old man came too late for a place suitable to his age and quality. Many of the young Athenians, who observed his confusion and difficulty, made signs that they would accommodate him, if he came where they sat. The good man accordingly bustled through the crowd; but when he came to the seats to which he was invited, the jest was to sit close and expose him to the ridicule of the whole audience, as he stood out of countenance. The frolic went round all the Athenian benches. On such occasions, however, there were particular places assigned to strangers. When the old man, therefore, retreated to the benches appropriated to the Lacedemonians, that honest people, more virtuous than polite, all rose up at once, and received him amongst them with the greatest respect. The Athenians, being suddenly touched with a sense of the Spartan virtue and their own degeneracy, thundered forth their applause; and the old man cried out: "The Athenians understand what is good, but the Lacedemonians practise it."

## EXERCISES.

## 1. ANDROCVLES AND THE LION.

The slave—the fault—the escape—the desert—the cave—the lion—the relief—the gratitude—the return—the condemnation—the amphitheatre—the recognition—the amazement—the intercession—the pardon.

## 2. BRUCE AND THE SPIDER.

The hovel—the Bruce—the spider—the attempts—the failures—the comparison—the success—the determination—the moral.

## 3. SIR PHILIP SIDNEY AND THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

The battle—the wound—the removal—the flagon—the soldier—the self-denial—the generosity.

## 4. CASTLES IN THE AIR.

Alnaschar—the money—the shop—the basket—the musing—the schemes—the glassman—the jeweller—the fortune—the alliance—the haughtiness—the submission—the spurn—the kick—the ruin.

## 5. MUNGO PARK IN THE DESERT.

The desert—the robbers—the despair—the flower—the reflection—the determination—the relief.

## 6. WASHINGTON AND THE CHERRY-TREE.

The present—the garden—the cherry-tree—the vexation—the inquiry—the suspicion—the question—the reply—the exultation.

## 7. TELL AND THE APPLE.

The patriot—the tyrant—the command—the contempt—the imprisonment—the alternative—the choice—the success—the arrow—the surprise—the avowal—the result.

## 8. FREDERICK AND HIS PAGE.

The king—the bell—the page—the ducats—the awakening—the discovery—the distress—the explanation—the benevolence.

## 9. SIR ISAAC NEWTON AND HIS DOG.

The study—the call—the dog—the candle—the papers—the loss—the equanimity.

## 10. CAMILLUS AND THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Camillus—the Falisci—the siege—the treachery of the schoolmaster—the nobleness of the Roman—the rebuke—the punishment—the result.

## 11. THE HORATII AND THE CURIATII.

The Romans and Albans—the agreement—the three Horatii—the three Curiatii—the combat—the single Roman—the stratagem—the success—the victory.

## 12. DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

The friends—the condemnation—the permission—the pledge—the curiosity of Dionysius—the reproach of the tyrant—the confidence of Pythias—the fatal day—the scaffold—the exultation of Pythias—the murmur—the cry—the horseman—the arrival—the embrace—the determination of Pythias—the astonishment of Dionysius—his conviction—acknowledgment—pardon—friendship.

## 13. DIONYSIUS AND DAMOCLES.

Dionysius—his wealth—his power—Damocles—his admiration—his flattery—the proposal—the acceptance—the banquet—the furniture—the plate—the pages—the delicacies—the indulgence—the delight—the sword—the alarm—the agitation—the entreaty—the lesson.

## 14. THE FISHERMAN AND THE PORTER.

The marriage-feast—the deficiency—the fisherman—the turbot—the joy—the saloon—the nobleman—the price—the astonishment—the determination—the lashes—the interruption—the explanation—the command—the porter—the fulfilment—the dismissal—the reward.

## 15. COLUMBUS AND THE EGG.

The Cardinal—the banquet—the honour—the courtier—the envy—the detraction—the egg—the challenge—the attempts—the failures—the accomplishment—the application.

## 16. THE KING AND THE DERVISE.

The dervise—the palace—the mistake—the gallery  
—the guards—the discovery—the question—the  
reply—the rebuke—the king—the conversation—  
the lesson.

## 17. APOLLO AND THE CRITIC.

The critic—the poem—the faults—the present—  
Apollo—the chaff—the wheat—the task—the in-  
dustry—the reward—the lesson.

## 18. THE KING AND THE PHYSICIAN.

The king—the complaint—the medicines—their use-  
lessness—the physician—the ball—the mallet—  
the drugs—the exercise—the effect—the cure—the  
lesson.

## 19. THE HONESTY OF A MORAVIAN.

The captain—the forage—the excursion—the valley  
—the cottage—the Moravian—the request—the  
consent—the guidance—the barley-field—the pro-  
posal—the answer—the second field—the supply  
—the complaint—the explanation—the honesty.

## 20. RICHARD AND THE MINSTREL.

Richard I.—the Holy Land—the truce—the return  
—the disguise—the capture—the imprisonment—  
the minstrel—the search—the castle—the song—  
the response—the discovery—the release.



## SECTION III.

## NARRATIVES.

Construct simple narratives from the following heads.

## EXAMPLE.—THE LION.

Where found—appearance—mane—claws—strength—courage—roar—habits—disposition—anecdote.

## NARRATIVE.

The lion is a native of both Asia and Africa ; but the African lion is the largest and most magnificent. This animal is remarkable for an air of grandeur and majesty, to which an enormous mane that encircles his neck greatly contributes. Like all the cat kind, he possesses sharp claws, which, in his case, are exceedingly formidable weapons. His strength and courage, which are prodigious, make him the terror of all other quadrupeds. His roar, resembling distant thunder, spreads terror through the forest. His habits are carnivorous ; and he lives by destroying other animals, principally deer. He lies in wait for his prey, concealing himself near the spot where he expects it to pass, and leaps upon it by surprise. Although of the same family as the tiger, he differs very much from that cruel and blood-thirsty animal in his disposition, attacking no one unless when provoked or pressed by hunger. He has even, in some instances, displayed great humanity in his conduct. It is related that, on one occasion, some unfeeling person put a little dog into a lion's cage for the purpose of seeing it devoured by the ferocious animal. The lion, however, disdained to touch it ; and, in the course of time, became much attached to his companion, sharing with it his daily meals. It happened one day, that, on receiving a supply of provision which had been delayed long beyond the usual time, the dog, eager to satisfy its hunger, seized some of it before the lion, who, enraged at the moment, struck the dog a blow, which instantly deprived it of life. The lion, how-

ever, so much regretted the effect of his passion, that he refused all food, and died shortly after.

## EXERCISES.

## 1. THE ELEPHANT.

Where found—size—appearance—trunk—strength—  
food—habits—docility—use—anecdote.

## 2. THE FOX.

Where found—size—appearance—tail—habits—food  
—cunning—what got from it—anecdote.

## 3. THE REINDEER.

Where found—size—appearance—horns—hoof—food  
—use—as a horse—cow—sheep—docility—wonderful  
adaptation to the countries in which found.

## 4. THE CAMEL.

Where found—different species—appearance—hoof  
—nostrils—hump—stomachs—what got from it—  
use—docility—wonderful adaptation to the coun-  
tries in which found.

## 5. THE BEAVER.

Where found—size—appearance—tail—feet—teeth  
—society of beavers—number—habitation—wonderful  
instinct displayed in its situation—construction—  
the dam—the different apartments—the  
store-house—value of the beaver.

## 6. THE EAGLE.

Largest species—where found—length—breadth—  
beak—talons—eye—nest—food—strength—  
anecdote.

## 7. THE OSTRICH.

Where found—size—appearance—head—neck—  
wings—food—treatment of young—hunting the  
ostrich—use to the Arab—for what chiefly val'

## 8. THE CUCKOO.

Where found—size—appearance—migration—return—cheerful note—eggs—where deposited—remarkable instinct of young cuckoo—poetical allusions.

## 9. THE NIGHTINGALE.

Where found—in what part of Britain—size—appearance—migration—return—melodious song—when heard—its haunts—food—nest—young.

## 10. THE WHALE.

Where found—size—appearance—head—tail—strength—whale-fishing—what got from it.

## 11. THE SALMON.

Where found—size—weight—food—spawn—where deposited—at what season—remarkable perseverance and agility—for what valued—how taken—how preserved—principal salmon fisheries in Great Britain and Ireland.

## 12. THE CROCODILE.

Where found—river noted for—size—head—neck—skin—mouth—legs—tail—chief food—prey—how attacked—when devoured—why less formidable on land—why worshipped by the ancient Egyptians.

## 13. GOLD.

Where found—colour—weight—fusibility—malleability—ductility—gold leaf—gold wire—uses of gold—coin—plate—jewellery.

## 14. COPPER.

Where found—its antiquity—colour—weight—sonorousness—uses—ships—houses—utensils—coin—engraving—alloys—brass—bronze—pinchbeck—bell-metal—cannon.

## 15. IRON.

Its abundance—antiquity—hardness—ductility—fusibility—malleability—different states—wrought-iron—cast-iron—steel—universal utility—in the arts—the graver—the chisel—in manufactures—the wheel—the steam-engine—in agriculture—the spade—the plough—in domestic economy—the grate—the knife—the needle—its effects upon civilisation.

## 16. COAL.

Its abundance—value—coal-mines—their depth—extent—indispensable utility of coal—in navigation—arts—manufactures—domestic economy—source of Britain's prosperity—different kinds of coal.

## 17. SUGAR.

Sugar-cane—where cultivated—how planted—its appearance—preparation—molasses—rum—refined sugar—agreeable article of food.

## 18. COTTON.

Cotton plant—where cultivated—its appearance—gathering of the cotton—process of cleaning from the seeds—cotton factories—different fabrics—universal use.

## 19. PAPER.

Derivation—papyrus—its appearance—by whom anciently used—from what substances now manufactured—process—different kinds—uses—effects on civilisation.

## 20. THE OAK.

Countries in which found—height—circumference—age—durability—strength—principal use—the fruit—the bark.

## 21. THE CEDAR.

Cedar of Scripture—where found—size—growth—durability—appearance—Solomon's temple—Ships of the Tyrians—Scripture allusions.

## 22. THE OCEAN.

Its extent—great divisions—saltness—utility—in receiving rivers—giving forth vapours—supplying food—facilitating commerce—advancing civilisation.

## 23. THE RIVER.

Its source—progress—beauty—rapidity—lakes—cataracts—utility—in removing impurities—fertilizing countries—supplying water—yielding food—promoting commerce—remarkable rivers.

## 24. THE MOUNTAIN.

Its grandeur—its utility—the source of rivers—the region of forests—the abode of animals—the repository of minerals—the home of freedom—the volcano—the highest mountains.

## 25. THE SHIP.

Simplest form—the canoe of the savage—the *currach* of the ancient Britons—ships of Scripture—of the Romans—modern ships—their construction—size—accommodation—speed—utility in commerce—civilisation—spread of Christianity.

## 26. THE FLOOD.

Man's disobedience—God's determination—Noah's commission—the ark—the deluge—the terror—the desolation—Ararat—the raven—the dove—the deliverance—the gratitude—the promise.

## 27. DESTRUCTION OF PHARAOH.

The escape—the route—the guide—the Red Sea—the encampment—the pursuit—the terror—the miraculous passage—the infatuation—the destruction.

**28. JONAH.**

The commission—the disobedience—the flight—the vessel—the storm—the sleeper—the lot—the confession—the calm—the whale—the repentance—the deliverance.

**29. THE FURNACE.**

Nebuchadnezzar—the image—the decree—the refusal—the wrath—the command—the furnace—the miraculous preservation—the astonishment of the king—his conviction—his public acknowledgment.

**30. THE FEAST.**

Belshazzar—the feast—the idolatry—the impious command—the profanity—the handwriting—the terror—the magicians—the reward—the failure—Daniel—the rebuke—the interpretation—the doom

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**SECTION IV.****CONSTRUCTION OF SIMPLE NARRATIVES FROM MEMORY.**

Write the substance of the following narratives after they have been read.

1. The states of Athens and Lacedemon having long contended for the sovereignty of Greece, Themistocles, the Athenian general, conceived the design of placing the government in the hands of his countrymen. Being at no time very scrupulous in the choice of his measures, he thought any thing which could tend to the accomplishment of the end he had in view to be just and lawful. He accordingly intimated, one day, in an assembly of the people, that he had a very important design to propose, but which he could not communicate to the people at large, because the greatest secrecy was necessary to its success. He therefore desired that they would appoint a person to whom he might explain himself on

the subject. Aristides was unanimously named by the assembly, who referred the affair entirely to his decision. Themistocles, taking him aside, told him that the plan he had conceived was to burn the fleet belonging to the rest of the Grecian states, which then lay in a neighbouring port; and by this measure, he added, Athens would assuredly become mistress of all Greece. Aristides returned to the assembly, and declared to them that nothing could be more advantageous to the Commonwealth than the project of Themistocles; but that, at the same time, nothing could be more unjust. Without inquiring further, the assembly unanimously declared that, since such was the case, Themistocles should wholly abandon the scheme he contemplated.

2. The conduct of Regulus, the Roman general, may give us an idea of the spirit which sometimes animated the Roman people. The Carthaginians, wearied out with continual war, sent ambassadors to Rome to make overtures of peace. Amongst these was Regulus, who had been a prisoner in Carthage for five years. The Carthaginians requested him to plead their cause; but they first exacted a promise from him to return to Carthage, in case the embassy proved unsuccessful. It was hinted to him, at the same time, that his life depended on the success of his negotiation.

On his arrival at Rome, he acquainted the Senate with the motive of his journey; but, instead of urging them to bring the war to a conclusion, he used every argument to procure its continuance. He was aware, he said, of the punishment that awaited him; but, being far advanced in years, he looked upon death, though inflicted with the most cruel torture, as nothing in competition with the service of his country. His earnestness prevailed on the Senate to comply with his noble and unparalleled counsel; and, though he well knew the fatal consequences to himself, the illustrious prisoner would not break his engagement with the enemy, but returned to Carthage, where he was put to death by the most lingering tortures.

This exercise is intended to be multiplied from other books.

## SECTION V.

CONSTRUCTION OF SIMPLE NARRATIVES FROM  
MEMORY.

1. Give orally then write the substance of the following parables.

1. The Ten Virgins. 2. The Good Samaritan. 3. The Prodigal Son. 4. The Rich Man and Lazarus. 5. The Unjust Judge. 6. The Worldly Man. 7. The Unmerciful Servant. 8. The Talents. 9. The Labourers Hired. 10. The Wedding Garment.

2. Give orally then write the substance of the following miracles.

1. The Water turned into Wine. 2. The Tempest Stilled. 3. The Widow of Nain's Son. 4. The Lepers Cleansed. 5. The Walking on the Sea. 6. The Paralytic Healed. 7. Five Thousand Fed. 8. The Withered Hand Revived. 9. The Impotent Man at the Pool of Bethesda. 10. The Resurrection of Lazarus.

3. Give orally then write the substance of the following fables.

1. The Fox and the Stork. 2. The Frogs who desired a King. 3. The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse. 4. The Ass and the Lion Hunting. 5. The Fox who lost his Tail. 6. The Lion and the other Animals. 7. The Hare and the Tortoise. 8. The Wolf and the Crane. 9. The Ant and the Fly. 10. The Goose with the Golden Eggs.



4. Give orally then write the substance of the following stories.

1. The Farmer and the Lawyer. 2. The Old Man and his Aas. 3. The Boy who cried "Wolf." 4. The Robber Sparrow and the Martins. 5. Sinbad and the Whale. 6. Alfred and the Cakes. 7. Canute and the Waves. 8. Frederick the Great and the Miller. 9. Mungo Park and the Negress. 10. The Portuguese Brothers.

5. Give orally then write the substance of daily lesson.

6. Give orally then write a short account of yesterday's employment of time.

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## SECTION VI.

### CONSTRUCTION OF SIMPLE NARRATIVE.

1. Write a short account of the following objects, describing their construction, materials, form, and use.

#### EXAMPLE—THE GUN.

The gun consists of a stock, lock, and barrel. The barrel is a long tube made of wrought iron, which is formed into the required shape, either by being beaten upon another piece of iron, or by being bored with a sharp steel instrument. Its use is to receive the charge, which consists of gunpowder and shot firmly pressed down to the end by means of a rod called the ram-rod. The lock consists of the spring, the trigger or handle for moving the spring, and, in flint-guns, the dog-head for receiving the flint, or, in percussion guns, the nipple for fixing the percussion-cap. By means of

this contrivance, a smart blow is given to the piece of flint, upon the drawing of the spring. A spark is thus produced, which sets fire to the gunpowder contained in the barrel. An explosion follows, and carries off the ball or other contents of the gun. Percussion-caps are now frequently used instead of flint. The stock is generally made of wood. It serves as a resting-place for one end of the barrel, and is, at the same time, attached to the lock. The gun is principally used in war and in field sports.

## EXERCISES.

A Scythe.	A Cart.	A Carriage.	A Railroad.
A Plough.	A Penknife.	A Balloon.	A Watch.
A Harrow.	An Umbrella.	A Steamboat.	A Bridge.

2. Write a short account of the following operations.

## EXAMPLE—LITHOGRAPHY.

Lithography is the art of taking impressions from stone. The first step in the process is to write with lithographic ink, on prepared paper, a copy of what is to be printed. The stone is then heated at a fire, and the copy is applied to it in order to be transferred. After remaining for some time, the paper is gently washed off, when the writing is found to be impressed on the stone, which has the property of absorbing the lithographic ink. The stone is now laid upon a press, and its surface being damped with a cloth, the printing ink is applied by means of a roller. The ink, being oily, adheres to the impression, but is repelled by the other parts of the stone, which are defended by the water. Paper is then placed upon the stone, and the whole is passed through the press, when the impression is printed.

## EXERCISES.

Sowing.	Hay-making.	Brewing.	Book-binding.
Ploughing.	Thrashing.	Baking.	Engraving.
Reaping.	Malting.	Printing.	Dyeing.

3. Write a short account of the process of making the following substances.

**EXAMPLE—GUNPOWDER.**

Gunpowder is composed of nitre or saltpetre, charcoal, and sulphur. These are first reduced to a fine powder, and then mixed together. The proportion in which they are united may differ; but good gunpowder consists of 76 parts of nitre, 15 of charcoal, and 9 of sulphur. After being well mixed, they are formed into a thick paste with water. This is allowed to dry, when it is passed through a kind of sieve, which divides it into grains. The grains are made coarse or fine, according to the size of the holes in the sieve.

**EXERCISES.**

Flour.	Salt.	Paper.	Sealing-wax.
Butter.	Soap.	Ink.	Earthenware.
Cheese.	Glass.	Gas.	Glue.

4. Write a short account of the work and materials of the following tradesmen.

**EXAMPLE—THE COOPER.**

The cooper is principally employed in making barrels for the preservation of various substances. These barrels differ greatly in size, from the huge vat, required by the distiller and brewer, to the small cask used by the merchant. Besides these, he manufactures tubs, pails, and other vessels of domestic utility. The best kinds of wood for cooperage are oak, beech, and fir. For the purposes of the cooper, these are cut into long, flat pieces, called staves, a few inches broad, and about half an inch thick. In making barrels, the staves are cut a certain length, and tapered a little towards each end. They are also formed with a slight curve, which produces the swelling in the centre peculiar to barrels. The bottom of the barrel consists either of one piece of wood or several joined together. The staves being arranged round it,

they are kept in their places by iron hoops. The cooper then forces on the hoops, and, after placing in the head, continues to drive them towards the centre until the vessel is rendered perfectly water-tight. The adze, the plane, and a peculiar kind of knife, called a drawing knife, are the principal instruments used by the cooper.

## EXERCISES.

The blacksmith.	The turner.	The basket-maker.	The rope-spinner.
The sawyer.	The painter.	The trunk-maker.	The ship-carpenter.
The slater.	The plumber.	The wheel-wright.	The glass-blower.

5. Write a short account of the following articles, describing the original material, and the different processes it undergoes.

## EXAMPLE—A PENNY.

A penny is a coin or piece of money which is made of copper. The copper, when dug from the earth, is mixed with stones and rubbish, and in that state is called *ore*. The ore is obtained in baskets from the mine, and is put into a fiery furnace, where the copper is melted and separated from the earth with which it is mixed. It is then poured into moulds, and left to cool. It is afterwards rolled or beaten out into thin flat sheets, out of which the round pieces that are to be made into pennies are cut by a press. These are stamped with the date at which they are issued, and the name and likeness of the reigning king or queen. A penny piece of copper is much larger than a shilling; but it is only a twelfth part of its value. The reason of this is, that copper is more plentiful than silver, and therefore not so valuable.

## EXERCISES.

A hat.	A shoe.	A caudle.	A brick.
A coat.	A pin.	A carpet.	A shilling.
A button.	A chair.	A table-cloth.	A sovereign.

## SECTION VII.

## FORMATION OF HEADS FOR SIMPLE NARRATIVE.

Reduce the following narratives into heads, suggestive of the contents.

## EXAMPLE.

*The Crow and the Pitcher.*

A crow, ready to die with thirst, flew with joy to a pitcher which he beheld at some distance. When he came to it, he found water, indeed, but so near the bottom, that, with all his stooping and straining, he could not reach it. He then endeavoured to overturn the pitcher; but his strength was not sufficient for this. At last, observing some pebbles near the place, he cast them one by one into the pitcher, and thus, by degrees, raised up the water to the brim, and satisfied his thirst.

**MORAL.**—Many things which cannot be effected by strength may be easily accomplished by a little ingenuity.

*Heads.*

The crow—the thirst—the pitcher—the disappointment—the attempt—the failure—the contrivance—the success—the moral.

## EXERCISES.

1. *The Cat and the Mice.*

A certain house had been long infested with mice. At last, a cat was procured, that caught and devoured some of them every day. The mice, finding that their numbers were becoming fewer, consulted what was best to be done for the preservation of the public from the jaws of the devouring cat. They debated and came to the resolution, that no one should go down below the upper shelf. The cat, observing that the mice did not come down as usual, and feeling hungry and disappointed of her prey, had recourse to the following stra-

tagem. She hung by her hinder legs on a peg which was fixed in the wall, and appeared as if she was dead, hoping by this means to entice the mice within her reach. She had not been long in this posture before a cunning old mouse peeped over the edge of the shelf, and spoke thus : "Aha ! my good friend, are you there ? There may you long be ! I would not trust myself with you, though your skin were stuffed with straw."

MORAL.—Those who deceive once are not to be trusted a second time.

### 2. *The Travellers and the Bear.*

Two men who were travelling together through a forest, promised to stand by each other in any danger they might encounter on the way. They had not gone far before a bear came rushing towards them out of a thicket. Upon this, one of them, being light and nimble, climbed up a tree ; the other, falling flat on his face, and holding his breath, lay quite still. The bear immediately came up and smelled him ; but supposing him to be a dead carcase, went back into the wood without doing him the least harm. When all was over, his friend came down from the tree, and with a pleasant smile, asked him what the bear had said to him ; "for," says he, "I noticed that he put his mouth very close to your ear!" "Why," replies the other, "he charged me to take care for the future not to place confidence in cowards like you."

MORAL.—Nothing is so common as professions of friendship ; but few things are so rare as a trusty friend.

### 3. *The Ant and the Grasshopper.*

In the winter season, a commonwealth of ants were busily employed in the management and preservation of their corn, which they exposed to the air in heaps, round about the avenues of their little country habitation. A grasshopper, who had chanced to outlive the summer, and was ready to starve with cold and hunger, approached them with great humility, and begged that they would relieve his necessity with

one grain of wheat or rye. One of the ants asked him, how he had disposed of his time in summer, that he had not taken pains and laid in a stock as they had done. "Alas ! gentlemen," said he, "I passed away the time merrily and pleasantly in drinking, singing, and dancing, and never once thought of winter." "If that is the case," replied the ant, "all I have to say is, that those who drink, sing, and dance in the summer, must starve in the winter."

**MORAL.**—We should never lose any opportunity of providing against the future evils and accidents of life.

#### 4. *The Swallow and other Birds.*

A swallow, observing a farmer employed in sowing hemp, called the little birds together, informed them what he was about, and told them, that hemp was the material from which the nets, so fatal to the feathered race, were composed, advising them to join unanimously in picking it up, in order to prevent the consequences. The birds, either not believing his information, or neglecting his advice, gave themselves no trouble about the matter. In a little time, the hemp appeared above ground. The friendly swallow, again addressing himself to them, told them that it was not yet too late, provided they would immediately set about the work, before the seeds had taken too deep root. But they still neglecting his advice, he forsook their society, repaired for safety to towns and cities, and there built his habitation and kept his residence. One day, as he was skimming along the street, he happened to see a number of those very birds, imprisoned in a cage on the shoulders of a bird-catcher. "Unhappy wretches !" said he, "you now suffer the punishment of your former neglect." Thus, those who have no foresight of their own, and who despise the wholesome admonitions of their friends, deserve the mischiefs which their own obstinacy or negligence brings upon their heads.

#### 5. *Caius Gracchus and his Two Friends.*

Caius Gracchus, who was the idol of the Roman people, having carried his regard for the lower orders so far as to

draw upon himself the resentment of the nobility, an open rupture ensued, and the two extremities of Rome resembled two camps, Opimius, the Consul on one side, and Gracchus, with his friend Fulvius, on the other. A battle ensued, in which the consul met with a more vigorous resistance than he expected. He therefore proclaimed an amnesty for all those who should lay down their arms; and, at the same time, promised to pay their weight in gold for the heads of Fulvius and Gracchus. This proclamation had the desired effect. The populace deserted their leaders; Fulvius was taken and beheaded; and Gracchus, on the advice of his two friends, Licinius Crassus, his brother-in-law, and Pomponius, a Roman knight, determined to flee from the city. On his way he passed through the centre of the town and reached the bridge Publicius, where his enemies, who pursued him close, would have overtaken and seized him if his two friends had not opposed their fury. They saw the danger he was in, and determined to save his life at the expense of their own. They guarded the bridge against all the consular troops till Gracchus was out of their reach; but, at length, being overpowered by numbers and covered with wounds, they both expired on the bridge which they had so valiantly defended.

6. *Francis II. and his Famishing Subjects.*

An arm of the Danube separates the city of Vienna from a suburban part called Leopold-Stadt. A thaw inundated this suburb, and the ice carried away the bridge of communication with the capital. The population of Leopold-Stadt began to be in the greatest distress for want of provisions. A number of boats were collected and loaded with bread; but no one felt hardy enough to risk the passage, which was rendered extremely dangerous by large bodies of ice. Francis II., who was then emperor, stood at the water's edge. He begged, exhorted, threatened, and promised the highest recompenses; but no one ventured to cross. On the opposite shore, his subjects, famishing with hunger, stretched forth their hands and supplicated relief. The monarch immediately leaped singly into a boat loaded with bread, and applied him-



self to the oars. The example of the sovereign, sudden as electricity, inflamed the spectators, who threw themselves in crowds into the boats. They encountered the sea with success and gained the suburbs, just as their intrepid monarch, with the tear of pity in his eye, held out the bread he had conveyed across the water at the risk of his life.

#### 7. *Cressin's Defence.*

Pliny tells us of one Cressin, who so tilled and manured a piece of ground, that it yielded him fruits in abundance, while the lands around him remained extremely poor and barren. His simple neighbours could not account for this wonderful difference on any other supposition than that of his working by enchantment; and they accordingly proceeded to arraign him for his supposed sorcery before the justice seat. "How is it," said they, "unless it be that he enchants us, that he can contrive to draw such a revenue from his inheritance, while we, with equal lands, are wretched and miserable?" Cressin was his own advocate. His case was one which required neither ability to expound, nor language to recommend. "Behold," said he, "this comely damsel! She is my daughter, my fellow-labourer. Behold, too, these implements of husbandry, these carts, and these oxen! Go with me, moreover, to my fields, and behold how they are tilled, how manured, how weeded, how watered, how fenced! And when you have beheld all these things, you will have seen all the art, the charms, the magic which Cressin has used." The judges, on hearing this defence, pronounced his acquittal, and passed a high eulogium on that industry which had so innocently made him an object of suspicion and envy to his neighbours.

#### 8. *The Earl and the Farmer.*

A farmer called on the Earl Fitzwilliam, to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining to a certain wood where his lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed, that, in some parts, he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my

friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we have frequently met in that field, and that we have done considerable injury. If you can procure an estimate of the loss you have sustained, I will repay you." The farmer replied, that, anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage; and they thought that, as the crop seemed quite destroyed, L.50 would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were most trampled, the corn was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship, and being introduced, said, "I have come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." His lordship immediately recollected the circumstance. "Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my lord; but I find that I have sustained no loss at all; for, where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is most promising. I have therefore brought back the L.50." "Ah!" exclaimed the venerable Earl, "this is what I like; this is as it should be between man and man." He then went into another room, and returning with a check for L.100, presented it to the farmer, saying: "Take care of this; and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it."

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## SECTION VIII.

### PARAPHRASE OF POETICAL PASSAGES INTO PROSE NARRATIVE.

Paraphrase the following poetical passage into prose narrative.

#### EXAMPLE.

A nightingale, that all day long  
Had cheer'd the village with his song,

Nor yet at eve his note suspended,  
Nor yet when eventide was ended,  
Began to feel, as well he might,  
The keen demands of appetite ;  
When, looking eagerly around,  
He spied far off, upon the ground,  
A something shining in the dark,  
And knew the glow-worm by his spark.  
So, stooping down from hawthorn top,  
He thought to put him in his crop.  
The worm, aware of his intent,  
Harangued him thus, right eloquent :  
" Did you admire my lamp," quoth he,  
" As much as I your minstrelsy,  
You would abhor to do me wrong,  
As much as I to spoil your song :  
For 'twas the self-same Power divine  
Taught you to sing and me to shine ;  
That you with music, I with light,  
Might beautify and cheer the night."

The songster heard this short oration;  
And warbling out his approbation,  
Released him, as my story tells,  
And found a supper somewhere else.

Hence jarring sectaries may learn  
Their real interest to discern ;  
That brother should not war with brother,  
And worry and devour each other ;  
But sing and shine with sweet consent,  
Till life's poor transient night is spent ;  
Respecting, in each other's case,  
The gifts of nature and of grace.

PARAPHRASED.

A nightingale, having for a whole day charmed the neighbouring village with his plaintive strains, which he prolonged even throughout the night, began at length to feel in want

of food. Looking eagerly round for something to satisfy his appetite, he perceived at some distance an object shining brightly in the dark. He at once knew it to be a glow-worm, and pounced upon it from the hawthorn upon which he was perched, for the purpose of making it his prey. The worm, being aware of his intention, and wishing to avert the threatened danger, thus addressed him : " If you admired my light as much as I do your singing, you would be no less unwilling to injure me than I would be to interrupt your music. Remember, I beseech you, that the same Divine Power conferred upon each of us the endowments in which we excel, enabling you to enliven the night with your melody, and me to beautify it with my sparkling."

The songster having listened to this pleading, acknowledged its justice ; and, releasing his prisoner, as it is related, sought a supper elsewhere.

This story is intended to teach charity and forbearance. It condemns wrangling and abuse ; and, seeing that life is of so temporary a nature, enjoins us to spend it in harmony with each other, and to unite in thanking the Creator for the mercies and the gifts with which He may have blessed us.

## EXERCISE.

*The Ant and the Caterpillar.*

As an Ant, of his talents superiorly vain,  
Was trotting, with consequence, over the plain,  
A Worm, in his progress remarkably slow,  
Cried : " Bless your good worship wherever you go !  
I hope your great mightiness wo'n't take it ill,  
I pay my respects with a hearty good-will."  
With a look of contempt, and impertinent pride,  
" Begone, you vile reptile !" his antship replied ;  
" Go—go, and lament your contemptible state.  
But first, look at me ; see my limbs how complete ;  
I guide all my motions with freedom and ease,  
Run backward and forward, and turn when I please ;

Of nature (grown weary) you shocking essay !  
I spurn you thus from me—crawl out of my way.”

The reptile insulted, and vex'd to the soul,  
Crept onwards, and hid himself close in his hole ;  
But nature, determined to end his distress,  
Soon sent him abroad in a Butterfly's dress.

Erelong the proud Ant, as repassing the road,  
(Fatigued from the harvest, and tugging his load,)  
The beau on a violet-bank he beheld,  
Whose vesture, in glory, a monarch's excell'd ;  
His plumage expanded—'twas rare to behold  
So lovely a mixture of purple and gold.

The Ant, quite amazed at a figure so gay,  
Bow'd low with respect, and was trudging away.  
“ Stop, friend,” says the Butterfly ; “ don't be surprised :  
I once was the reptile you spurn'd and despised ;  
But now I can mount ; in the sunbeams I play,  
While you must for ever drudge on in your way.”

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